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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

JAN 12
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate
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Weekly News Series, No. 2-8

SOUTHERN REGION

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NOV 16 1938

COMMERCIAL POTATO GROWERS UNDER GOAL PROVISIONS FOR '38

It is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that 90 percent of the average acreage of commercial early potatoes for the 2-year period, 1936 and 1937, at normal yields would produce about the quantity of early potatoes needed for consumption in 1938, according to _____, State administrative officer of the AAA.

Under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program a special potato acreage goal will be established for each farm which normally harvests more than 3 acres of potatoes, in commercial potato-producing counties to be designated by I. W. Duggan, acting director of the Southern Division, AAA, upon recommendation of the State agricultural conservation committee, Mr. _____ said. If it becomes necessary for any grower to plant his 1938 crop of potatoes before he has been advised of his potato goal, Mr. _____ advises that his 1938 plantings should be about 90 percent of the average acreage of first-crop potatoes actually harvested on the farm in 1936 and 1937.

The purpose of the potato goal established under the Agricultural Conservation Program is to stabilize the acreage of potatoes at a point where the consumer will be assured an adequate supply and the producer a reasonable income, and, insofar as possible, to get away from the wide fluctuation in the acreage and available supply of potatoes.

The harvested acreage of early potatoes in the United States and the season average price per bushel received by producers for commercial early potatoes as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for the 5-year period, 1928-32 and the years 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937, were as follows:

Early Potatoes, Total 11 States

Year	Harvested acreage	Season average price per bushel received by producers
1928-32	390,000	$1.03
1934	431,000	.66
1935	417,000	.70
1936	386,000	1.46
1937	455,000	.80

The large crop of late potatoes in the United States in 1937 will, under normal conditions, result in a carry-over which may tend to depress the price received by Southern farmers for their early crop.

# # #

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Weekly News Series No. 3-8

SPECIAL STATES

LIBRARY
JAN 12
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS GET
EARLIER TURKEYS, MORE
MATURE BY THANKSGIVING

One of the problems of turkey growers, except in the far South, is to get the hens started laying early enough in the spring so that the young birds will get an early start and be well matured by Thanksgiving. Artificial lights promise to overcome this difficulty, says _____ (name), extension poultry husbandman at _____ (institution).

_____ calls attention to tests at the National Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md., and at the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station in Montana, in which artificial lights caused turkey hens to start laying 30 to 45 days earlier than normal.

In the Montana experiment, lights were turned on each morning at 4 o'clock, starting the first week in February. Within a month's time the young hens were laying well and averaged 50 eggs apiece by June 1. These tests covered a period of 4 years.

At the Research Center, the lights were used first on January 15. On that date, the lights were turned on at 6:30 o'clock. Each following morning the lights were turned on a little earlier, until by January 20 they were put on at 4 o'clock. By mid-February the flock was producing eggs at a good rate.

By use of the lights, eggs were obtained from 30 to 45 days earlier than the normal time for the turkey hens to start laying in that latitude.

The feeding of well-balanced laying rations well fortified in vitamins is essential to the production of suitable hatching eggs especially those laid before nature provides succulent green feed.

# # #

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Weekly News Series No. 5-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

LIBRARY
JAN 1

$_____LENT
(amount)
_____FARMERS
(State)
ON '37 CORN CROP

Federal loans of approximately_____have been advanced to_____
(amount) (number)
_____farmers thus far under the 1937 Federal Corn Loan Program,
(State)
in effect since December 8, it was announced by_____.
(extension official)

The loans, available only to farmers who cooperated in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, have averaged about $_____to each producer and are secured by an average quantity of_____bushels of corn under seal on the farm, _____pointed out.
(extension official)

The loan rate this year is 50 cents per bushel on the number of bushels of corn in the crib, with allowance made for moisture content and shrinkage. Moisture tests are being used to determine this probable quantity shrinkage.

Quality of the corn is proving excellent this year,_____
(extension
_____ asserted. Moisture tests indicate unusually high quality and
official)
so far about_____percent of the samples tested in the electric moisture meters in the_____Agriculture Conservation office at_____have proved
(State) (location)
eligible as security for the loans.

Federal loans are being made by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the corn-loan program is being administered by the_____agricultural conservation
(State)
committee and by county agricultural conservation committees in those counties in which the loan is available.

# # #

(Note to Extension Editors, Iowa and Illinois:--Delete "in those counties in which--" from final paragraph. To all Extension Editors:- State offices can supply necessary information for above story.)

22-38 (1-13-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 10-8

COTTON STATES

LIBRARY
JAN 17

ONE-VARIETY COTTON COMMUNITY EXISTED BEFORE CIVIL WAR

The one-variety cotton community, rapidly gaining a foothold throughout the Cotton Belt, is not a new idea. Rather, it is a step back to pre-Civil War days when the one-variety community existed in a different way, says _____ (name), extension agronomist, _____ (institution) Extension Service.

Then it was that vast cotton plantations, established along the Mississippi River and its tributaries, produced their own seed, operated their own gins, and through the years developed many famous strains of cotton.

Many of the cotton strains, known by the plantation names, became the choice of English spinners. When Liverpool boats came to New Orleans there was a lively demand for the more famous strains, for which the plantation owners often received a premium price.

First the Civil War and subsequent breaking up of the plantation system into smaller farms, then the public gins, and finally the boll weevil, disrupted this scheme of things. Following the weevil advent cotton-breeding work reached a low ebb. Growers in the deep South, who had spent years in breeding up their cotton, quickly discarded it for seed obtained along the northern edge of the Cotton Belt. It had one attribute--earliness-but the fiber of most of these was shorter and of poor quality. The seed of the good and poor cotton was mixed at the gins, and the plants were cross-pollinated and mongrelized in the fields. Quality gave way to quantity production.

27-38 (more)

Only in recent years have growers turned back to the old order of cotton selection and breeding, and the planting of better cotton, says _____. The present-day one-variety community is following in the footsteps of the old plantation owner. The majority of farmers in a gin community or larger area agree to standardize on one good variety, select the best seed, gin their cotton on certain days to maintain seed purity, and when producing fairly large quantities of improved cotton, receive premium prices from the buyer.

J. O. Ware, cotton specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says "the one-variety community idea is to re-create situations similar to the natural conditions the earlier cotton growers of this country occupied."

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 11-8

ALL STATES

JAN 1

CANDLING DOES LEAST DAMAGE TO HATCHING EGGS AFTER 15TH DAY

Poultrymen probably will get a better hatch if they wait until the fifteenth day or later to candle incubating eggs, says_____. Tests show that handling does more damage to hatching eggs between the fourth and fifteenth days of incubation than at any other time.

After the first fifteen days in the incubator, eggs with live embryos may be shaken violently, whirled rapidly, and jarred sharply and still hatch about as well as eggs carefully incubated, according to Marlow W. Olson and Theodore C. Byerly, poultry investigators in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. About 34 percent showed dead embryos after the eggs were shaken violently, jarred sharply, or otherwise roughly handled between the fourth and fifteenth days, compared with only 3 percent dead embryos in the eggs carefully incubated during the same period.

Incubating eggs damaged by rough treatment which was not severe enough to break the shells, usually showed broken yolk sacs, or ruptured blood vessels in the growing embryos. Sometimes tremulous air cells developed, but if the embryos lived, the air cells again became fixed.

Tests were made partly to get scientific evidence relating to the popular belief that such disturbances as thunder, the rumbling of trains, dynamite explosions, and earthquakes are likely to prevent eggs from hatching. In the experiment, Olson and Byerly incubated certain eggs very carefully. Others were roughly handled at various intervals throughout the incubation period. Still other eggs were placed near blasting operations which produced a shock so severe as to break the shells of as many as one-third of the eggs. Of those eggs that escaped shell damage from the explosion, 67 percent hatched, compared with an 83-percent hatch for carefully incubated eggs.

26-38 (1-14-38)

# # #

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Weekly News Series No. 14-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION
SOUTHERN REGION
WESTERN REGION

LIBRARY
JAN 21
U. S. Department of Agriculture

SUGAR PROGRAM
FIELD WORK IS IN
COMMITTEE HANDS

Field work in connection with the new sugar-beet (or sugarcane) program in _____ will be administered by State, county, and community agricultural
(State)
conservation committees, it was announced by _____.
(Extension or AAA official)

Administration of the sugar program in conjunction with the agricultural conservation program follows the policy established in 1936 when the Agricultural Adjustment Administration placed the commodity programs in the hands of county agricultural conservation committees, _____ said.

Previously separate committees administered the programs for the various commodities, _____ explained. Among these were the separate sugar-beet (or sugarcane) production associations and committees which administered local details of adjustment contracts, under the Jones-Costigan Act.

Agricultural conservation committees now administering the sugar program in _____ will assemble this information necessary for determining whether
(State)
sugar-beet producers have complied with conditions of the program. The Act authorizes payments to producers on harvestings after July 1, 1937, if conditions of the program have been fulfilled.

County agricultural conservation committees are now accumulating information for use in determining performance and in computing the payments for sugar-beet producers.

41-38 (more)

The field program is being administered in _____ and other
(State)
States of the _____ by the _____ of the Agri-
(region) (division)
cultural Adjustment Administration, under _____ , Director of
(director's name)
the division.

# # #

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WESTERN REGION
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

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FEB 3 1938

SUGAR-BEET
HEARING SET
FOR_____
(Date)

A public hearing on labor rates and grower-processor contracts in connection with the 1938 AAA sugar-beet program in_____ (State) will be held in _____ (location) at_____ (place) beginning at 9 a.m., _____ (date), it was announced today by_____ (State AAA or extension official). The hearing is one of a series of 12 being held in sugar-beet States.

The hearings have been called in order to receive evidence on: (1) Fair and reasonable wage rates to be paid to persons employed in producing, cultivating, or harvesting the 1938 crop of sugar beets on farms on which applications for conditional payments are made; (2) fair and reasonable rates to be paid for sugar beets of the 1937 and 1938 crops purchased by processors, who, as producers, apply for conditional payments; and (3) the terms and conditions of grower-processor contracts, Mr._____ (extension official) explained. The hearings will continue until all evidence has been received, he said.

The Sugar Act of 1937, Mr._____ (official) pointed out, provides as one of the conditions of payments to growers that all persons employed on farms in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugar beets shall have been paid wages at rates not less than those which may be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable.

Under the Act, the Secretary also determines the "fair and reasonable" rates

(more)

to be paid for sugar beets purchased by processors who apply, as producers, for conditional payments under the Act, Mr._____said.

Note to Editor: Complete schedule of hearings follows. Select material for your State.

----------o----------

Date	City	Meeting Place	For Area Of
January 24	Sacramento, Calif.	Auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce Building, 917 7th St.	Northern California
January 27	Los Angeles, Calif.	Assembly Room of the California State Bldg.	Southern California
January 31	Salt Lake City, Utah	Hotel Utah	Utah
February 3	Pocatello, Idaho	Grand Jury Room of the Federal Building	Idaho, Washington, and Oregon
February 7	Pueblo, Colo.	Court Room of the County Courthouse	Western and southern Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico
February 10	Greeley, Colo.	Marble Court Room, 4th floor of the Courthouse	Northern Colorado
February 14	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	Odd Fellows Hall	Nebraska and southern Wyoming
February 17	Billings, Mont.	Commercial Club	Montana, northern Wyoming, South Dakota, and western North Dakota
February 21	St. Paul, Minn.	Hotel St. Paul	Minnesota, eastern North Dakota, and Iowa
February 23	Milwaukee, Wis.	Court Room, 408 Courthouse	Wisconsin, Illinois, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan
February 24	Saginaw, Mich.	Auditorium of the Board of Commerce Building	Lower Peninsula of Michigan
February 28	Toledo, Ohio	Room 418, New Federal Building	Ohio, Indiana, and southeastern Michigan

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Weekly News Series, No. 17-8

SPECIAL STATES

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(Extension Editor: Information to complete this story for your State is on the attached sheet.)

U. S. POULTRY
EXPERTS WILL
VISIT 42 STATES

A United States Department of Agriculture coordinator for breeding and disease-control work under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, _____ (name of coordinator), is scheduled to visit _____ (name of State) from _____ (date) to _____ (date), _____ (name of State specialist), poultry specialist, _____ (name of State) Extension Service, announced today.

While in the State, _____ (name of coordinator) will help participating breeders and hatcherymen and the _____ (State agency), which is the official agency administering the plan in this State, to keep breeding and hatching operations in line with the requirements of the plan. The chief purposes of the plan are to improve the quality of poultry breeding stock, to control pullorum disease, and provide uniform designations for describing breeding quality. Thus the plan enables buyers to know more accurately the merits of poultry breeding stock, hatching eggs, and chicks offered for sale. _____ also will help breeders, hatcherymen, and chick buyers to get the greatest possible benefits under this Federal-State poultry-improvement program.

69-38 (more)

During the hatching season, one of the three Department coordinators will visit each of the 42 cooperating States. As an official representative of the Department of Agriculture, which was given the duty of administering the plan, he will call at some of the poultry farms which are producing hatching eggs from officially selected breeding chickens, and at some of the 1,500 hatcheries which are producing U. S. Approved, Verified, and Certified baby chicks for buyers throughout the country.

# # #

PROPOSED TRAVEL SCHEDULE, NATIONAL POULTRY-IMPROVEMENT PLAN
January, February, March, April, 1938

Melvin W. Buster

Jan. 31, Feb., 1,2	New Jersey
Feb. 3,4,5	New York
Feb. 7,8	Vermont
Feb. 9,10	Rhode Island
Feb. 11,12,14	Massachusetts
Feb. 15,16,17	New Hampshire
Feb. 18,19	Connecticut
March 9,10,12	New Mexico
March 12,14,15	Arizona
March 17,18,19	California
March 21,22,23	Oregon
March 24,25,26	Washington
March 28,29,30	Idaho
Mar.31,Apr.1,2	Utah
April 4,5,6	Wyoming
April 7,8,9	Colorado

J. D. Sykes

February 7,8,9	North Carolina
February 10,11,12	Florida
February 14,15,16	Georgia
February 17,18,19	South Carolina
February 21,22,23	Kentucky
February 24,25,26	West Virginia
March 7,8,9	Ohio
March 10,11,12	Indiana
March 14,15,16	Illinois
March 17,18,19	Illinois
March 21,22,23	Wisconsin
March 24,25,26	Minnesota
March 28,29,30	South Dakota
Mar.31,Apr.1,2	North Dakota

Paul B. Zumbro

February 10,11,12	Alabama
February 14,15,16	Louisiana
February 17,18,19	Texas
February 19,22,23	Oklahoma
February 24,25,26	Arkansas
Feb.28,Mar.1,2	Mississippi
March 21,22,23	Missouri
March 24,25,26	Kansas
March 28,29	Nebraska
Mar.30,31,Apr.1,2	Iowa
April 4,5,6	Michigan

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Weekly News Series NO. 20-8

SPECIAL COTTON STATES

1-VARIETY COTTON
ADDS $100 EXTRA
TO GROWER INCOME

_____ farmers in _____ one-variety cotton communities last year earned
(State)
$_____ in premiums paid for quality, and from increased yields, says _____, cotton specialist of the State Extension Service.

These farmers planted _____ acres to improved cotton varieties and harvested _____ bales. The average extra cash return is estimated at $5 an acre.

The one-variety community plan has spread rapidly over the main Cotton Belt since 1931, says Mr. _____. All cotton growers in a community agree to plant a single variety, selected for its adaptability and quality, with the idea of maintaining standardized production for marketing advantages, keeping seed supplies pure by preventing mixtures at the gin, and maintaining fiber qualities by careful ginning.

In the main Cotton Belt, excluding New Mexico, Arizona, and California, there were 781 such projects last year from which the cotton growers earned $8,500,000 in extra cash returns. Farmers in these States planted 1,698,955 acres to adopted varieties and produced 969,388 bales of cotton. Most of it ranged from 1 inch to 1-1/16 inches in staple length--one of the reasons why the cotton sold at a premium.

These figures were compiled by C. B. Doyle, who has charge of the one-variety community work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. _____

86-38

(More)

and cotton specialists of other States cooperate with Mr. Doyle in assisting farmers to work out plans for one-variety communities.

In estimating the extra cash return at $5 per acre, Mr. Doyle took the minimum figure reported from the various States. These estimates ranged from $5 to $8 per acre.

In Georgia, where records of the 162 one-variety communities have been tabulated, the figure is well in line with the estimates from other States. In 1936 the Georgia farmers had an additional cash income of $6.23 an acre. In 1937, with lower market prices, they had a margin of at least $5.20 an acre over farmers who planted just any variety.

Last year the Georgia farmers planted 303,505 acres to adopted varieties and produced a crop of 175,885 bales. This was an average of 40 pounds of lint per acre above yields of other varieties nearby. At 9 cents a pound, this meant an additional $1,092,618. They also produced an additional 12,140 tons of cottonseed worth $242,800. The average premium paid for the one-variety crop was 60 points, or $3 a bale. This accounted for another $527,655 in extra dividends. Adding all three, the 18,752 Georgia farmers collected an additional $1,863,073--slightly more than $100 for each grower.

ONE-VARIETY COTTON PRODUCTION

By States

1937				
State	Communities	Acreage	Production	Extra cash return
ALABAMA	103	90,000	60,000	450,000
ARKANSAS	88	212,672	130,943	1,063,360
FLORIDA*	10	16,000	3,000	80,000
GEORGIA	162	303,525	175,885	
LOUISIANA	80	332,000	166,000	1,660,000
MISSISSIPPI	160	251,735	166,000	1,258,675
NORTH CAROLINA*	13	39,000	31,000	195,000
OKLAHOMA	9	9,623	2,600	48,115
SOUTH CAROLINA*	8	82,500	59,000	412,500
TENNESSEE	68	111,920	55,960	559,600
TEXAS	80	250,000	120,000	750,000
TOTAL	781	1,698,955	969,388	

*Approximate figures.

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Weekly News Series, No. 21-8

SPECIAL PEACH STATES

LIBRARY
FEB 9
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

PEACHES FOR HOME
ORCHARD SHOULD
HAVE HIGH FLAVOR

Farmers often plant commercial peach varieties in home orchards without considering that these varieties often lack flavor when canned--the quality most important to the housewife, says _____, horticulturist of the _____ Extension Service.

In a canning experiment conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in which nearly 50 varieties of peaches were tested it was found that many varieties yielded a product superior in one character but poor in others. Among those best from all standpoints were Motion Cling, Tuskena, Goodman Choice, Golden Queen, and Amber Gem, all of which possess a nonmelting or semimelting flesh. Of the melting-flesh varieties tested: Ideal Up-to-Date, Early Elberta, J. H. Hale, and Widma appear most promising.

Some varieties are better adapted to certain localities than others. Farmers planning home orchards may get a list of varieties recommended locally from County Agent _____.

# # #

87-38 (2-5-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. C.

FEB 15

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 22-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

LARGER CROPS LOWER PRICES BOOST EXPORTS

With bumper crops and lower prices, the United States is exporting larger quantities of wheat, corn, and pork products, reversing the situation that followed the drought of 1936 when imports of these products were larger than normal, according to_____.
(Extension or AAA official)

Exports of wheat, including flour, amounted to 9,323,594 bushels in December 1937, as compared with exports of 1,730,769 bushels and imports of 3,391,299 bushels during the same month in the drought year 1936. Imports in December 1937, dropped to the negligible figure of 15,103.

Sales of corn, including corn meal, to foreign buyers increased from 40,680 bushels for the month of December 1936, to 3,895,081 bushels for the month of December 1937. During the same period imports dropped from 4,429,605 bushels to 151,567 bushels.

Corn is used in the United States chiefly for livestock production, and exported to foreign countries primarily in the form of cured pork and lard. In the last month of 1937 exports of pork and pork products, including lard, reached 28,864,754 pounds, more than twice the 12,607,135 pounds exported in December 1936. Imports declined slightly from 5,793,527 pounds to 5,241,489 pounds.

# # # #

101-38 (2-9-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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FEB 1

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Weekly News Series, No. 23-8

SPECIAL COTTON STATES

LOSS BY SHORT STAPLE
IS DUE TO PLANTING OF
POOR-VARIETY COTTON

Cotton farmers of _____ suffer large losses every season because they plant varieties that will not produce staple of 7/8 inch or more in length. Experiments prove that this loss is unnecessary, says _____ (name), cotton specialist of _____ (institution).

A 3-year study with 16 cotton varieties, conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with Experiment Stations in 10 States indicates that selection of variety is the most important single factor in determining such cotton qualities as staple length and fineness, and to a certain extent the strength of the fiber.

Regardless of whether the cotton was grown under the most satisfactory moisture and soil conditions or on the western fringe of the Cotton Belt under drought conditions, none of the 16 varieties varied more than 1/8-, and in many instances as little as 1/16-inch in staple length.

"This indicates," says _____, "that cotton varieties normally producing 1-inch staple will produce tenderable-length (7/8-inch or more) cotton anywhere in the belt. Furthermore, regardless of location, the 15/16-inch and longer cottons have, in the majority of cases, produced as many pounds of lint per acre as the shorter cottons, and on the basis of present premiums and discounts have in all cases returned a greater money value per acre."

113-38

(more)

The December 1 grade and staple report of the Department shows that up until that time _____ farmers had ginned _____ bales of
(name of State)
cotton untenderable because of short staple. This represents ___ percent of the total crop for this State ginned at that date, and means a huge loss to growers.

The study also has shown that fineness of fiber, determined by weight per unit length, is as definitely inherited as staple length. Varieties ranking high in fineness of fiber in one State held relatively the same top position in the other States.

"The study has revealed many interesting facts," says _____. "It has already shown that the only way to improve staple length and fineness of fiber is to plant varieties known to excel in these qualities."

County Agent _____ can supply growers with a list of varieties adapted locally that will produce tenderable length staple. He can also aid growers in forming a one-variety cotton community, a plan for maintaining cotton quality.

# # #

Extension Editor: In the table below are State totals on the amount of untenderable cotton because of short staple taken from the December 1 grade and staple report. Figures for your State may be filled in the blanks.

STATE	NUMBER OF BALES BELOW 7/8 INCH	PERCENTAGE OF CROP (UP TO DEC.1)
Alabama	261,100	17.2 percent
South Carolina	3,000	.3 "
Arkansas	91,600	5.9 "
Georgia	68,100	4.8 "
Louisiana	81,500	8.1 "
Texas	739,600	16.5 "
Oklahoma	134,400	20.6 "
Tennessee	88,600	18.0 "
Florida	2,200	6.9 "
Mississippi	52,700	2.4 "
North Carolina	9,100	1.3 "

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series, No. 24-8

SPECIAL POULTRY STATES

BETTER CHICKS ARE
AVAILABLE UNDER NEW
IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Chick buyers in_____will find it easier this year to restock their flocks with chicks produced under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, says _____, poultry specialist at _____. More
(name of specialist) (Institution)
States are cooperating and the number of participating hatcheries and breeders is larger than a year ago.

In the 42 States cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in administering the plan, about 7 million officially selected breeding chickens will be producing hatching eggs this year for the approximately 1,500 hatcheries authorized to sell chicks under the breed-improvement program.

_____ gives five reasons why chick buyers should be
(Name of specialist)
able to purchase chicks under the plan this year with confidence.

First, the administrators, inspectors, breeders, and hatcherymen are more experienced in producing chicks that meet the requirements of the plan, because this is the third hatching season the plan has been in operation.

Second, this year for the first time, the advertising material of each hatchery operating under the national plan must be approved by its official State agency.

114-38 (more)

Third, as in the two previous years, each participating hatchery must be inspected one or more times during the year by a State inspector.

Fourth, all chicks must be hatched from eggs weighing at least 23 ounces to the dozen. This requirement is based on the research finding that the size of the egg is an inherited characteristic.

Fifth, all breeding flocks producing hatching eggs under the plan must have been carefully selected by qualified agents.

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Weekly News Series, No. 25-8

SPECIAL RANGE STATES

PROFITS OF RANGE GREATLY REDUCED BY OVERSTOCKING

Semidesert ranges stocked with cattle on a basis of long-time grazing capacity will yield more calves and larger profits, says _____ (name), _____ (subject) extension specialist for _____ (institution). _____ refers to a recent circular of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service which shows that 73 percent of the gross annual profits on the herd studied came from the sale of calves and a 56 percent calf crop was needed to show a profit.

The Forest Service study of the cattle business was made over a period of 11 years--including the depression years--on a mixed-grass, semidesert range of 25,000 acres which carried about 400 cows annually, together with bulls and other cattle.

The calf crop on the experimental range averaged better than 82 percent. At the same time the calf crop on nearby overstocked ranges averaged 55 percent or less. Cattle losses on the experimental range were under 3 percent.

The production of calves and yearlings is the backbone of the cattle business on many _____ ranges. An equivalent of at least 20 percent of the forage should be left on a range in the average year as an insurance against droughts, _____ says.

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115-38 (2-11-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 26-8

WESTERN REGION

U. S. ON EXPORT
BASIS FOR WHEAT;
TREND IS CHANGED

The United States is again exporting wheat in substantial quantities after being on a net import basis for several years, recent figures on wheat exports show. These figures are important to wheat farmers in connection with the agricultural adjustment programs, _____ (State AAA or Extension Official) _____ says.

Up to the end of January, the net wheat exports for the marketing year which began last July 1 totaled 40,630,000 bushels. This was the first time in 4 years that foreign trade in wheat for this period had been on an export basis. In the corresponding period a year ago the United States had net wheat imports of 27,961,000 bushels.

Much of the wheat imported in recent years came into this country because of temporary shortages of certain types of wheat caused by drought. This has been true principally in the hard red spring wheat and durum wheat areas.

Corn and pork product exports also show sharp increases over last year.

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Weekly News Series, No. 27-8

ALL REGIONS

INDUSTRY PROSPERS WHEN FARMER HAS MORE CASH TO SPEND

Farm buying power and industrial prosperity go hand in hand, as shown by a comparison of changes in farm income with changes in farm machinery, fertilizer, mail order, and other rural retail sales, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

From 1929 to 1932 when farm cash income decreased by 6 billion dollars, rural retail sales dropped 5 billion dollars, farm machinery sales were 400 million dollars less, fertilizer sales were 3½ million tons less, and mail order sales dropped by nearly 300 million dollars.

From 1932 to 1936 farm cash income did not quite double, yet rural retail sales gained 60 percent, nearly four times as much farm machinery was bought, fertilizer sales were more than 50 percent greater, while mail order sales set a new top record for all time in nearly doubling from the low point of 1932.

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Weekly News Series, No. 31-8

NEW ACT STORY NO. 1
(ALL REGIONS)

COMPREHENSIVE
FARM PROGRAM
AIM OF NEW ACT

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, recently passed by Congress, is designed to provide an all-around national farm program which will help farmers and at the same time protect consumers of the nation, according to information received by _____. The principal points of the program are summarized by _____, as follows:
(State AAA Chairman or Extension Official)

SOIL CONSERVATION:--The new farm program which is outlined in the legislation continues and supplements the Agricultural Conservation Programs which have been in effect for the past two years under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.

FIVE CROPS:--Upon the foundation of the conservation programs, specific provisions are made for the five crops--cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice. For these crops the Act provides that the program is to be administered so as to provide for producing adequate supplies each year for domestic consumption and exports and also to maintain ample reserves.

EVER-NORMAL GRANARY:--The provisions of the Act designed to maintain supplies at specified levels are expected to bring about substantial increases in reserves, particularly in the case of corn and wheat.

146-38

(more)

LOANS:--The Act directs that loans be made to corn, cotton and wheat producers under certain conditions, and authorizes loans to be made on other agricultural commodities at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture and the President. The loans are to be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, which has made loans to farmers on cotton and corn in past years.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND QUOTAS:--Acreage and commodity allotments will be made for each of the five crops. If a crop is so large that supplies reach high levels, the Act provides that a marketing quota will be effective if two-thirds of the farmers voting in a referendum of producers of the commodity approve the quota.

EFFECT FOR CONSUMERS:--AAA officials believe that consumers will be amply protected by the reserve provisions of the new Act. The wheat supplies provided for are intended to assure ample wheat at all times for the nation's bread supply and for exports and reserves. The corn supplies are expected to have a stabilizing influence upon the supplies of meat.

CROP INSURANCE:--The new Act also provides for crop insurance for wheat. The first crop that will be insured will be the 1939 wheat crop.

OTHER PROGRAMS:--In addition to the general program made possible by this Act the other parts of the national farm program will be continued under existing legislation. The sugar program made possible by the Sugar Act of 1937 will continue to be administered in connection with the AAA program. The range program, which was a part of the Agricultural Conservation Program, will continue practically the same as in past years. The marketing agreements among fruit and vegetable and dairy producers will continue, as will the purchase of surpluses by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution and for the purpose of relieving temporary surpluses of perishable crops.

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146-38 (2-15-38)

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NEW ACT STORY, No. 2
WESTERN REGION
SOUTHERN REGION
EAST CENTRAL REGION
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

NEW ACT TO AID THE EVER-NORMAL GRANARY PROGRAM

The new AAA Farm Act recently passed by Congress offers farmers an opportunity to begin building up an ever-normal granary of food and feed grain supplies through loans on surpluses in big crop years for use in years of short crops, according to _____.
(State AAA Chairman or Extension Official)

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provides for stabilization of market supplies of corn and wheat. Through commodity loans, and through marketing quotas when these are approved by farmers, supplies produced in excess of market requirements would be held in storage for use in years when they would be needed by consumers.

The provisions of the Act for storing excess corn production are intended to even out livestock production by discouraging excessive livestock feeding in years following big crops and to provide sufficient feed supplies in years of short crops. This evening out of livestock production is intended to result in a more even flow of meat supplies and in more stable prices.

The crop insurance plan for wheat starting in 1939, provided in the new Act, will mean a definite reserve supply of wheat as an added protection to producers and consumers. Under this plan farmers may pay their crop insurance premiums in bushels of wheat. They would make payments in wheat and receive wheat out of the insurance pool when their crops failed. It is estimated that crop insurance reserves, in addition to other carryovers, may total as much as 75 million bushels.

(more)

156-38

Acreage allotments for corn and wheat under the new program will be directed toward maintaining an ever-normal granary level of both crops. The wheat provisions apply to the country as a whole, but the corn provisions will apply only in the commercial corn producing area.

Acreage allotments for wheat farmers would aim for a supply of wheat of about 900 million bushels, or 30 percent above the normal domestic consumption and exports of approximately 700 million bushels. Commodity loans will be offered to farmers to enable them to hold their crops when markets will not absorb them at profitable prices. If the supply of wheat available for market reaches 35 percent above the normal domestic consumption and exports, or approximately 950 million bushels, in addition to the crop insurance reserves, then farmers will have opportunity to vote upon the use of marketing quotas. There will be no quotas in 1938, however, unless special wheat parity payments are made. If two-thirds of the farmers voting in the referendum favor quotas, they would go into effect. The quotas would hold down marketings when they are not needed and keep them for years of small crops.

The farm acreage allotments for corn will aim toward supplies of approximately 2,600,000,000 bushels, or 10 percent above normal domestic consumption and exports. Corn loans would be made upon corn stored under seal on farms where it could be saved for livestock feed when it could be used to the advantage of both consumers and producers. Marketing quotas for corn could be put into effect upon a two-thirds vote of farmers after corn supplies reached approximately 2,800,000,000 bushels, or approximately 500,000,000 bushels above normal domestic consumption and exports. The quotas would require farmers to maintain corn reserves on their farms under seal.

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NEW ACT STORY No. 3
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
WESTERN REGION
SOUTHERN REGION
EAST CENTRAL REGION

NEW FARM BILL QUOTAS AIMED AT SURPLUSES

Marketing quotas, to be used only in years of very large surpluses and only with the approval of a majority of farmers affected, are one of the important features of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 recently passed by Congress, according to _____. The new Act
(State AAA Chairman or Extension Official)
aims in general at preventing shortages or excesses of the supplies of the five crops, cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, and rice, and the marketing quota is one of the methods provided for handling of large surpluses. Commodity loans are also to be used to enable farmers to hold excess supplies off the market.

_____ summarizes the general quota features of the new legislation as follows:

In years when the total supply of any of the five commodities reaches a level considerably above the normal requirements for domestic and export markets, farmers who produce the crop commercially would vote upon using marketing quotas. If two-thirds of the farmers voting favored using quotas, they would then be put into effect for all commercial producers of the crop who produce more than specified minimum amount. When quotas are voted out, no loans are to be made during the marketing year on the crop concerned.

(more)

157-38

When in effect the marketing quotas should give the Nation adequate supplies of the five crops with an ample reserve in each case.

Wheat

For wheat, marketing quotas will go into effect only in years when the total supply is greater than approximately 950 million bushels, and then only if approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting in a referendum on the question. The quotas will apply to all farmers except those whose normal production on their planted acreage is less than 100 bushels. Farmers will know May 15 of each year if a referendum will be held to determine whether there will be a wheat marketing quota for the crop of that year, and if a referendum is necessary it will be held by June 10. Marketing quotas on wheat would be effective July 1 and continue through the marketing year. Compliance with wheat marketing quotas will be checked through records which will be kept of each farmer's marketings. There will be no quota in effect for wheat in 1938 unless special parity payments are made.

Corn

Marketing quotas for corn will be voted upon by producers in the commercial corn-producing area if the total supply indicated by August 15 reaches approximately 2,800,000,000 bushels. The referendum must be held within 20 days after the announcement that the marketing quota level has been reached, and the results must be announced before September 10. If two-thirds of those voting favor the use of marketing quotas, the quotas will go into effect on October 1. Farmers whose normal production on their planted acreage is less than 300 bushels are exempt from the marketing quotas. Marketings under the quotas would be checked only on the basis of corn stored under seal on the farm. If the required amount was stored, the farmer would be in compliance with his marketing quota.

Cotton

Cotton marketing quotas will go into effect only in years when the total supply exceeds about 19,500,000 bales. The announcement of supply must be made this year within 10 days after the Act is passed and in other years by November 15. A referendum must be held if the supply exceeds the marketing quota level and quotas will go into effect only if voted by two-thirds of the producers who cast ballots in the referendum. The quotas will apply to all cotton produced during the calendar year.

The supply of cotton for the present season is approximately 25 million bales, which is well in excess of the point at which marketing quotas go into effect. Farmers will have an opportunity to vote on marketing quotas for cotton for the 1938 crop.

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Weekly News Series, No. 34-8

NEW ACT STORY No. 4
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
WESTERN REGION
SOUTHERN REGION
EAST CENTRAL REGION

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NEW FARM ACT PROVIDES FOR COMMODITY LOANS

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which was recently passed by Congress, authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to make loans on agricultural commodities, according to information received by _____ (State AAA Chairman or Extension Official) _____.

The amount, terms and conditions of loans made by the Corporation on wheat, cotton, and corn are set forth in the Act. The specificiations for loans on other agricultural commodities will be established by the Secretary of Agriculture, subject to the approval of the Corporation and the President.

The loans on wheat, corn, and cotton are to be based upon the parity or fair exchange value and the supplies of the commodities at the beginning of the marketing year. Loans will be made available to wheat growers, cooperating in the adjustment and conservation provisions of the AAA farm program in any crop year if the farm price of wheat on June 15 is less than 52 percent of parity, or if the July crop estimate for wheat is larger than a normal year's domestic consumption and exports. Cotton loans are to be available in years when the average price of cotton on August 1 is below 52 percent of parity or the August crop estimate is greater than a normal year's domestic consumption and exports.

(more)

150-38

The rate of the loans to cooperators will not be less than 52 percent nor more than 75 percent of the parity price at the beginning of the marketing year, which is July 1 for wheat and August 1 for cotton.

In years that marketing quotas are in effect the Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans available to noncooperators at 60 percent of the rate applicable to cooperators. However, loans on wheat to noncooperators will be made only on that portion of the crop that would be subject to penalty if marketed. If farm marketing quotas have been rejected by referenda of producers, no loans will be made on the crop of that year.

For corn the Act sets up a schedule of loan rates to be made when the farm price of corn is below 75 percent of parity on November 15 or when the crop is larger than a normal year's domestic consumption and exports. Corn loans to cooperators outside of the commercial corn producing area will be at 75 percent of the rates applicable in the commercial area. The scale of loan rates provides that loans in the commercial areas are to be made at 52 percent of the parity price when the crop is 25 percent above a normal year's domestic consumption and exports and increasing up to 75 percent of the parity price if the crop is less than a normal year's domestic consumption and exports.

In practice, this schedule of corn loans will operate to give smaller loans as the size of the crop increases.

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Weekly News Series, No. 35-8

NEW ACT STORY NO. 5
(ALL REGIONS)

FEB 21

CONSERVATION PLAN IS BASIS OF NEW FARM ACT

The new AAA Farm Act, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which became effective on _____, continues and strengthens provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act under which the AAA has been operating since the spring of 1936, according to _____ (State AAA Chairman or Extension Official) _____.

Under the new program, cooperating farmers may earn payments as they earned them under the 1936 and 1937 Conservation Programs. They will be paid for seeding their soil-depleting cash crops within the acreage allotments for their farms established on the basis of determinations made by county conservation committees, and carrying out a prescribed number of units of soil-building practices, such as seedings of grasses and legumes.

Strengthening and broadening the programs of the last two years, the new Act provides for the establishment of marketing quotas, when necessary, as an additional means of stabilizing market supplies of cotton, tobacco, rice, wheat and corn. Marketing quotas will not be effective if disapproved by more than one-third of the farmers voting in a referendum.

The relation of the new farm program to the Agricultural Conservation Program may be summarized by the statement that the special provisions for the five crops in the new Act will strengthen the operation of the Conservation Program, _____ says. The new Act makes it possible to continue the soil conservation measures of the past, and in addition gives farmers an opportunity to protect themselves against the income-reducing effects of both short crops and surpluses.

151-38 (2-15-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 36-8

NEW ACT STORY, No. 6
(ALL REGIONS)

FEB 21
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEW FARM ACT
DESIGNED TO
AID CONSUMER

An analysis of the new farm Act recently passed by Congress indicates that it gives American consumers more certainty of continuously abundant food supplies than they ever have had before, according to _____ (State AAA Chairman or _____ Extension Official).

To safeguard consumers, the Act encourages continuous storage of additional reserves of wheat and corn.

Wheat and corn are the principal grains on which consumers depend for food--wheat for bread, cereals, and to some extent for livestock and poultry feed; and corn mainly for fattening meat animals.

After the storage requirements are filled the Act provides for marketing quotas by which producers can move to prevent excess marketings of corn and wheat. Before any quota becomes effective it must be approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting in a quota referendum.

For wheat, the normal carryover is set at about 100 million bushels; acreage allotments under the program will aim at production which allows for over 200 million bushels in storage. Marketing quotas could not go into effect until supplies were 250 million bushels over the average consumption and export figure.

For corn, a normal carryover is approximately 180 million bushels; acreage allotments under the program will aim at production which allows for

158-38 (more)

approximately 350 million bushels in storage; marketing quotas could not go into effect until approximately 440 million bushels would be available for storage.

The Act also provides that marketing quotas are to become effective only after accumulations of cotton, tobacco, and rice have exceeded an adequate supply.

The Act specifically directs that the powers conferred "shall not be used to discourage the production of supplies of foods and fibers sufficient to maintain normal domestic human consumption..." It also directs the Secretary of Agriculture, in carrying out the purposes of the Act, to "give due regard to the maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities from domestic production adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both producers and consumers."

Secretary Wallace has said it is the attitude of thinking farmers and of himself that agriculture carries the social responsibility of providing abundant food and fiber, and that farm people as a whole are in full sympathy with the consumer safeguards provided in the Act. In turn farmers should receive a fair income from their products.

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Weekly News Series, No. 37-8

NEW ACT STORY No. 7
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
WESTERN REGION
SOUTHERN REGION
EAST CENTRAL REGION

NEW FARM BILL PROVIDES WHEAT CROP INSURANCE

All-risk crop insurance which will assure wheat growers from one-half to three-fourths of their average crop every year will be made available to wheat producers in _____ by the Federal Crop Insurance Act, just passed by
(State)
Congress, if a sufficient number of farmers in any county or area take out insurance.

This was announced by _____, who
(State AAA Chairman or Extension Official)
said that more definite information will be given farmers by the county committee as soon as it is available. The wheat crop harvested in 1939 is the first to which the crop insurance will apply. The insurance protects against all natural hazards, such as drought, flood, hail, wind, winterkill, lightning, tornado, insects, and plant disease.

The Act provides for administration of the insurance program by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, set up within the Department of Agriculture. Capital stock of the Corporation will be $100,000,000, subscribed by the Government.

The cost of insurance will vary with the loss experience of the farmer and the amount of his coverage. Premiums will be paid in wheat or its cash equivalent. It is expected that most of the premiums will be paid in the form of warehouse receipts. The premiums will be used only for the payment of losses, as the Government will pay operating and administrative expenses.

154-38 (more)

The premiums will be used to establish reserves, out of which losses will be paid. The reserves will be held in the form of stored wheat. When losses are paid, the Corporation will sell enough wheat to cover the loss, and pay the farmers in cash, unless farmers want losses paid in wheat.

Reserves will be held outside of the regular marketing channels so as not to affect wheat prices. The Act permits the Corporation to dispose of wheat only to pay losses, except that wheat may be sold to prevent deterioration if an equivalent amount of new wheat is put in reserves.

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Weekly News Series, No. 38-8

NEW ACT STORY, No. 8
WESTERN REGION
SOUTHERN REGION
EAST CENTRAL REGION

NEW FARM BILL PROVIDES COTTON MARKETING QUOTA

The establishment of cotton marketing quotas, based on farm acreage allotments, is authorized for all cotton producing farms under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the new measure passed by Congress to strengthen the Agricultural Conservation Program and provide more effective control of burdensome crop surpluses, according to _____ (State AAA Chairman or _____ Extension Official.

The quotas, if approved by two-thirds of the cotton producers voting in a referendum on _____, will represent the number of acres whose production may be marketed this year without restriction.

The Adjustment Act provides for a national cotton allotment of approximately 10,750,000 bales in 1938. The number of acres needed, at normal yields, to produce the baleage allotment will be apportioned to the cotton producing States and counties, with no county to receive less than 60 percent of the cotton acreage planted and diverted in that county in 1937. The county allotment will be divided among individual farms, with special consideration for small producers.

This division will give all farms a minimum allotment up to five acres of cotton and a small allotment will be available for producers receiving between 5 and 15 acres. The remainder of the county allotment will be divided in such manner as to give each farm in the county or administrative area a uniform percentage of the cropland on the farm after excluding

159-38 (more)

wheat, rice, tobacco acreage and the acreage used for commercial livestock production as its cotton acreage allotment. No farm may have an allotment greater than its planted and diverted cotton acreage in any of the past three years.

The 1938 marketing quota of an individual farm will be the larger of the actual or the normal amount of cotton produced on that farm's acreage allotment, plus any cotton carried over by the farm from the 1937 crop. In other words, the farmer may sell, without restriction, all the cotton he can produce on his allotted acreage. On all cotton sold from the farm in excess of its marketing quota a penalty of 2 cents a pound must be paid. This means that if the farmer overplants, the cotton sold in excess of the actual or normal production of the allotted acres will be subject to the 2-cent penalty. The penalty does not apply to cotton on farms where the total production is less than 1000 lint pounds.

Furthermore, if a farmer overplants he will lose his 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program payment and the Cotton Price Adjustment payment to which he might be entitled on his 1937 cotton, and will be eligible for a cotton loan on only that part of his cotton produced in excess of his quota and at a rate 40 percent lower than the loan rate provided for cooperators.

For cooperators, cotton loans are authorized at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture between 52 and 75 percent of parity. The parity price of cotton at present is approximately 16 cents.

The provisions of the Act do not apply to long staple cotton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or longer.

The Act extends the maturity date of 1937 cotton loans from July 1, 1938 to July 1, 1939.

159-38 (2-15-38) # # # #.

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Weekly News Series, No. 39-8

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NEW ACT STORY, No. 9
(ALL REGIONS)

NEW FARM BILL HAS MANY WHEAT PLAN FEATURES

The new AAA Farm bill just passed by Congress will offer wheat farmers a well-rounded wheat program including acreage allotments, agricultural conservation payments, wheat loans, crop insurance, and marketing quotas if supplies are so large that quotas are necessary according to _____ (State AAA Chairman _____. or Extension Official)

The following brief summary of how these provisions in the new farm bill will operate for wheat farmers is given by Mr. _____.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS: The Act provides for acreage allotments to wheat farmers each year which will produce enough wheat for domestic consumption and exports and provide a substantial surplus for reserve. The Act will aim to provide a supply each year of around 900 million bushels. Wheat allotments will be made for 1938, but only for the purpose of computing AAA payments to farmers. The act provides that compliance for 1938 shall be checked against the general soil-depleting goal for each farm. The first acreage allotments which will apply fully will be those for 1939.

PAYMENTS: Payments to farmers will be made under the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program. The Act also provides for parity payments to farmers, but only if specific additional funds are made available for this purpose.

153-38 (more)

LOANS: The Act provides that wheat loans are to be made to farmers in any year in which the farm price of wheat on June 15 is less than 52 percent of the parity price of wheat, or in any year in which the July wheat estimate is more than the normal domestic consumption and exports of about 700 million bushels. These loans are to be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation and are to be made at between 52 and 75 percent of the parity price at the beginning of the marketing year. Loans may be made in 1938 if prices or supplies are within the limits set by the Act.

CROP INSURANCE: The Act establishes a Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. This corporation will offer crop insurance to wheat farmers, beginning with the 1939 crop. Farmers who store wheat under marketing quotas may use some of this wheat to pay premiums on crop insurance. Under the crop insurance plan farmers can pay premiums in wheat and receive loss payments in wheat.

MARKETING QUOTAS AND REFERENDUM: Marketing quotas are provided in years when the total supplies of wheat exceed approximately 950 million bushels. Marketing quotas when approved by a two-thirds majority of farmers in a referendum, will apply to all commercial wheat growers. Farmers who produce less than 100 bushels of wheat are exempt from the quotas. When there are marketing quotas, each farmer will be asked to hold a part of his crop off the market in order to keep prices from being demoralized. Quotas will not be effective in 1938 unless funds are provided by Congress for parity payments on wheat in 1938.

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153-38 (2-15-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 40- 8

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NEW ACT STORY No. 10
EAST CENTRAL REGION
SOUTHERN REGION

FEB 21

STABLE TOBACCO SUPPLY AIM OF NEW FARM ACT

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which has just become law, seeks to help tobacco farmers stabilize income and supplies at fair levels, according to information which has been received by _____.
(State AAA Chairman or Extension Official

As a means of keeping supply in line with demand at fair prices to producers, the new Act provides for marketing quotas in years when an abnormally excessive supply of any kind of tobacco exists, with penalties for marketing over the quotas. The quota for each kind of tobacco would be the number of pounds the farmer could sell without penalty.

For 1938 if the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the supply of any kind of tobacco is in excess of the reserve supply level, he will announce the marketing quota within 15 days after approval of the Act. A referendum will be held within 45 days after approval of the Act among the growers of that kind of tobacco to determine whether or not the farmers favor or oppose the quota. If more than one-third of the farmers voting in the referendum oppose it, the quota will not be effective.

The supply of any kind of tobacco is the carryover plus estimated production during the current marketing year while the reserve supply level is the normal domestic consumption and exports plus normal carryover plus 5 per cent.

(more)

160-38

If the marketing quota becomes effective, the national marketing quota will be approtioned among the States producing that kind of tobacco. In each of these States the local committees of farmers now helping conduct the Agricultural Conservation Program will distribute the quota among individual farmers.

All marketing quotas will be in terms of pounds. There will be no tobacco acreage quotas under the new Act. The acreage allotments set up under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program will serve as a guide to help individual farmers keep production in line with the marketing quotas.

The provisions for regular tobacco producing farms are such that the marketing quota cannot be less than the average production (including diversion) during the past three years, if in the case of flue-cured tobacco, this average is less than 3200 pounds, and if, in the case of other kinds of tobacco, the average is less than 2400 pounds.

The Act specifies that the quota for a farm on which tobacco is produced in 1938 for the first time in five years is not to exceed 75 per cent of the quota which would be given similar regular tobacco farms.

In years when the marketing quota is in effect, a penalty will be imposed on tobacco marketed in excess of the quota for the farm. This tax will be the higher of the following: 50 percent of the market price, or 3 cents a pound on flue-cured, Burley, and Maryland, and 2 cents a pound on all other kinds of tobacco. The tax must be paid by the person who acquires the tobacco but it may be deducted from the price paid to the producer.

Provision is made in the Act for the transfer of poundage allotments from one grower to another under regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

# # # #

160-38

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

FEB 21

RELEASE: Only after Act is signed by President. See covering letter

Weekly News Series. No. 41-8

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in all States

NEW ACT STORY No. 11
ALL REGIONS

PAYMENTS UNDER NEW AAA ACT ARE DESCRIBED

The newly enacted Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provides for continuing the Agricultural Conservation Program. In the main it merely adds to that program by providing for acreage allotments, marketing quotas when growers want them, and crop loans.

Farmers who take part in the AAA program this year will qualify for payments by staying within their soil-depleting crop acreage allotments, and by measuring up to their soil-building goals.

Beginning with 1939, there will be a $10,000 limit on individual payments.

The new Act provides that parity payments may be made to growers of cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat and rice if Congress makes funds available for that purpose. These payments would be similar to the price adjustment payments that were made on cotton in 1935 and that are to be made on cotton in 1938. No funds, however, are available for parity payments at present.

# # # #

155-38

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

FEB 21

RELEASE: ONLY AFTER ACT IS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT. SEE COVERING LETTER.
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors.

Weekly News Series, No. 42-8

NEW ACT STORY, No. 12
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
WESTERN REGION
EAST CENTRAL REGION

NEW FARM ACT PROVIDES FOR CORN PROGRAM

Corn farmers in the commercial corn producing areas will have greater opportunity for supply and price stabilization and better balanced farming under the provisions of the 1938 AAA Farm Program, according to _____ (State AAA _____ Chairman or Extension Official).

_____ says that the new Act extends the agricultural conservation programs of the past two years, and that it provides new methods for lessening the fluctuations in corn marketings and livestock production.

_____ summarizes the features of the new program as they apply to corn as follows:

The conservation program should serve to stabilize corn acreage. Farmers will participate in it as they have in the programs of 1936 and 1937. They will receive payments for planting a reasonable acreage of corn and for better farming practices. Loans will be offered to farmers for corn placed under seal when prices and supplies are at certain levels.

Provisions for marketing quotas in the commercial corn area are included in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. These quotas should stabilize corn supplies. If it is estimated that the corn supply as of October 1 will exceed the quota level, producers will vote on the adoption of quotas. Then, if two-thirds of those who voted favor the quotas, they would be put into effect for the marketing year beginning October 1.

161-38 (more)

The tentative figure for a normal year's domestic consumption and exports is a little more than 2.3 billion bushels. Normal supply, defined in the new Act as 7 percent above that amount, would be approximately 2.5 billion bushels. If the actual supply available for market and livestock feed exceeds this normal supply by 10 percent, which would be approximately 2.8 billion bushels, a vote will be held on quotas.

The total quantity of corn in the quotas--the quantity of corn which may be marketed without any penalty--will be a quantity which, when added to the carryover would make a normal supply available.

Under the conservation phase of the program acreage allotments are to be established for individual farms. On the basis of the 10-year average yields, these would make a reserve supply level of corn available. This supply would be equal to the average domestic consumption and exports plus 10 percent, or a total of approximately 2.6 billion bushels. Farmers in the commercial corn area who do not exceed their corn acreage allotments will be able to qualify for corn payments under the adjustment and conservation provisions of the AAA program.

With normal yields, marketing percentages of farm acreage allotments would equal the normal supply of 2.5 billion bushels.

If the marketing percentage were exceeded by the corn acreage on the farm, the producer would be required under the quota provisions to store part of his corn under seal.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

FEB 21
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Only after Act is signed by President. See covering letter.

Weekly News Series, No. 43-8

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Southern Region

(NEW ACT STORY No. 13
SOUTHERN REGION)

NEW FARM ACT TO AFFECT RICE CROP NEXT YEAR

Although production and marketing of rice may be stabilized under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with approval of producers, none of the provisions of the new Act relative to this commodity can become operative until 1939, according to _____.
(State AAA Chairman or Extension Official)

Instead, the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program will be continued for rice. This program has been devised under provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

A marketing quota is the principal provision of the new Act for stabilizing the rice market, but under the specific terms of the new farm law, no such quota can be declared for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1938.

When a marketing quota is declared under conditions prescribed in the Act and made effective by the approval of two-thirds of the rice producers voting in a referendum, then the Act's provisions for stabilizing production also go into effect.

These additional provisions are a national rice acreage allotment and a domestic allotment of rice, which must be determined and announced on or before December 31 each year, which is also the time for declaring the marketing quota for rice.

(more)

147-38

Under the Act, the national rice acreage allotment will be the total acreage estimated by the Secretary as necessary, under normal yields, to produce enough rice, when added to the carryover, to create a normal supply for the ensuing marketing year. At present the normal supply is estimated at approximately 12,100,000 barrels.

The domestic allotment of rice is the quantity of rice which must be produced to meet consumption requirements in the United States during the ensuing marketing year. It is estimated at approximately 10,000,000 barrels.

Generally speaking the national acreage allotment will be apportioned to States and by the States to individual growers on a basis of normal acreages used in rice production. The domestic allotment of rice will be prorated on the basis of an average yield on State and individual acreage allotments. Acceptance of these acreage and production assignments will be a condition for payments under Agricultural Conservation Programs.

If the Secretary finds on or before December 31, 1938, that rice supplies exceed a normal level by 10 percent--or more than approximately 13,000,000 barrels, he may declare a marketing quota for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1939, subject to the approval of a growers' referendum.

If two-thirds of the growers voting in the referendum approve the marketing quota for rice, it will be prorated in exactly the same way as the domestic allotment of rice.

A penalty of ¼-cent a pound may be imposed on any rice producer for any rice marketed in excess of his quota.

# # #

147-38 (2-15-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: ONLY AFTER ACT IS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT. SEE COVERING LETTER.
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in South Dakota and Nebraska.

Weekly News Series, No. 44A-8

SPECIAL NEW ACT STORY, No. 14A
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

LIBRARY FEB 21 1938 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RANGE PROGRAM CONTINUES UNDER NEW FARM ACT

The Range Conservation Program under which ranch operators in South Dakota and Nebraska may earn specified payments for practices designed to maintain and improve rangeland will continue under provisions of the recently passed Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 practically the same as under the Agricultural Conservation Programs of 1936 and 1937, according to _____ (State AAA Chairman or Extension Official) _____.

_____ summarizes the status of the range program as follows:

The Act includes an allotment of not to exceed 5 percent of the total appropriation for payments for the range program, noncrop pasture lands and naval stores.

Under this limitation a program has been devised for the conservation of natural resources on rangelands. The program is essentially the same as the 1937 program under which 46,951 ranch operators controlling 175,800,575 acres participated, in the 17 grazing States.

The 1938 range conservation program establishes range-building allowances as the maximum amount which ranch operators may earn for approved practices. This allowance is 2 cents an acre on all range land in a ranching unit, plus $1.00 times the grazing capacity.

Practices which may be used to earn range building payments include natural reseeding by deferred grazing, better distribution of water sources, run-off and erosion control by contour furrowing, and establishment of windbreaks.

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165-38 (2-15-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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RELEASE: Only after Act is signed by President. See covering letter — Weekly News Series, No. 44B-8

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors — NEW ACT STORY No. 4B WESTERN REGION

RANGE PROGRAM CONTINUES UNDER NEW FARM ACT

The Range Conservation Program under which ranch operators may earn specified payments for practices designed to maintain and improve rangeland will continue under provisions of the recently passed Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 practically the same as under the Agricultural Conservation Programs of 1936 and 1937, according to _____.
(State AAA Chairman or Extension Official)
_____ summarizes the status of the range program as follows:

The Act includes an allotment of not to exceed 5 percent of the total appropriation for payments for the range program, noncrop pasture lands and naval stores.

Under this limitation a program has been devised for the conservation of natural resources on rangelands. The program is essentially the same as the 1937 program under which 46,951 ranch operators controlling 175,800,575 acres participated, in the 17 grazing States.

The 1938 range conservation program establishes range-building allowances as the maximum amount which ranch operators may earn for approved practices.

In Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and California this allowance is 2 cents an acre on all range land in a ranching unit, plus $1.00 times the grazing capacity. In Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Colorado,

164-38 (more)

Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota the allowance is 3 cents an acre, with 75 cents added for each unit of grazing capacity. There is an additional allowance of 35 cents for each acre of mountain meadow on ranches in counties approved by the Director of the Western Division.

All the practices approved by which part or all the allowance may be earned are designed to fight erosion by promoting or restoring stands of grass.

They consist of natural reseeding by deferred grazing, better distribution of water sources, run-off and erosion control by contour furrowing and other devices, and the establishment of fire guards.

Specific rates of pay have been established for the various practices outlined.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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RELEASE: ONLY AFTER ACT IS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT. SEE COVERING LETTER.
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Weekly News Series, No. 44C-8
NEW ACT STORY, No. 4C
(SOUTHERN REGION)

RANGE PROGRAM CONTINUES UNDER NEW FARM ACT

The Range Conservation Program under which ranch operators may earn specified payments for practices designed to maintain and improve rangeland will continue under provisions of the recently passed Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 practically the same as under the Agricultural Conservation Programs of 1936 and 1937, according to _____.
(State AAA Chairman or Extension Official)
_____ summarizes the status of the range program as follows:

The Act includes an allotment of not to exceed 5 percent of the total appropriation for payments for the range program, noncrop pasture lands and naval stores.

Under this limitation a program has been devised for the conservation of natural resources on rangelands. The program is essentially the same as the 1937 program under which 46,951 ranch operators controlling 175,800,575 acres participated, in the 17 grazing States.

The 1938 range conservation program establishes range-building allowances as the maximum amount which ranch operators may earn for approved practices.

In Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and California, this allowance is 2 cents an acre on all range land in a ranching unit, plus $1.00 times the grazing capacity. In Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and North Dakota the allowance is 3 cents an acre, with 75 cents added for each unit of grazing capacity in these States.

(more)

163-38

All the practices approved by which part or all the allowance may be earned are designed to fight erosion by promoting or restoring stands of grass.

They consist of natural reseeding by deferred grazing, better distribution of water sources, run-off and erosion control by contour furrowing and other devices, removal of range destroying plans which compete with grass, and the establishment of fire guards.

Specific rates of pay have been established for the various practices outlined.

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Weekly News Series, No. 45-8
NEW ACT STORY, No. 15
(ALL REGIONS)

SMALL FARMERS TO GET INCREASES UNDER FARM BILL

Larger Agricultural Conservation Program payments will go to operators of small farms who cooperate in the 1938 program as a result of changes which the recently enacted Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 made in the method by which payments are to be made in connection with the program this year, Mr. _____ (State AAA _____, says.
Chairman or Extension Official)

To provide for a scaling upward of the payments on small farms, the farm Act provides a system of increasing the payments to farmers who would earn less than $200 under the regular rates. The following scale will be used: When payment (at regular rates) is not more than $20, the total payment will be increased 40 percent; payments of $20 to $40 will be increased $8, plus 20 percent of amount over $20; payments of $40 to $60 will be increased $12, plus 10 percent of the amount over $40; payments of $60 to $186 will be increased $14; and, payments of $186 to $200 will be increased to $200.

This scaling upward of the smaller payments will be a first charge against funds available for payments.

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148-38 (2-15-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in all States.

Weekly News Series, No. 46-8
NEW ACT STORY, No. 16
(ALL REGIONS)

NEW FARM ACT WILL ENCOURAGE SURPLUS CROP USE

The new farm Act, recently passed by Congress, contains provisions for developing new uses for surplus farm commodities, according to Mr. _____ (State AAA Chairman or Extension Official) _____.

The Act provides an apropriation of not to exceed four million dollars annually for the establishment of four regional research laboratories, one in each major farm producing area. These laboratories are directed "to conduct researches into and to develop new scientific, chemical, and technical uses and new and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities and products and by-products." These studies are to be devoted primarily to farm commodities in which there are regular or seasonal surpluses. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to cooperate with other Federal and State agencies and experiment stations in carrying out the provisions for research activities.

The Act also states that "it shall be the duty of the Secretary to use available funds to stimulate and widen the use of all farm commodities in the United States and to increase in every practical way the flow of such commodities into the markets of the world."

# # #

149-38 (2-15-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 47-8
NEW ACT STORY, No. 17
(ALL REGIONS)

NEW FARM ACT HAS PROVISIONS ON FREIGHT RATES

The new farm Act, recently passed by Congress, contains an important provision relative to adjustment in freight rates for farm products, according to Mr. _____.
(State AAA Chairman or Extension Official)

Under this provision the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding rates, charges, tariffs, and practices in connection with the transportation of farm products and to prosecute these complaints before the Commission.

The Act provides also that before the Commission disposes of or holds a hearing on a similar complaint filed by any person other than the Secretary, the Secretary shall be notified and permitted to appear before the Commission.

Another part of the freight rate provision is that if any freight rate or practice complained of is one affecting the public interest the Secretary may apply to the Commission to be made a party to the proceeding.

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152-38 (2-15-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

LIBRARY
FEB 21

RELEASE: Immediate Weekly News Series, No. 48-8
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Nebr., Kans., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Wis., Mich., Ill., Ind., Ohio. CORN STATES

PLOW THAT COVERS
STALKS SAVES TIME
LOST BY CUTTING

In getting stalk fields ready for the plow many _____ farmers
(name of State)
spend time that could be saved for other work, says _____.
He cites tests by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering which show that such work as raking, burning, cutting with a stalk cutter, and disking are largely a waste of labor and power. A plow designed and equipped to cover trash does a good job of plowing and covering the stalks even though they are not broken down.

The investigators found that it takes about one man-hour of labor and three-fourths of a tractor hour of power to rake and burn 2 acres of cornstalks. About an hour of man labor and the same of tractor power are used in cutting 4 acres of stalks with a stalk cutter, or in disking.

The Iowa station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture engineers also tried to find cheaper substitutes for the plowing operation in getting ready for corn--such as disking and loosening with the field cultivator--but these short cuts were unsatisfactory. They worked fairly well the first year, except for greater difficulty in weed control, but the next year the ground was packed by spring rains, weeds became still more troublesome, and the yield was less.

Plowing takes more labor and power than any of the other corn-growing operations preceding harvest says _____, but so far there seems to be no easier way equally good.

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170-38 (2-16-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors except in Ariz. and N. Mex.

Weekly News Series, No. 49-8

WESTERN REGION

POTATO GROWERS
ARE ASKED FOR
CROP FIGURES

(Note to Extension Editors: This story is applicable in the commercial potato counties in your State. The list of counties and this story should be cleared with your State AAA secretary)

Potato growers of _____ County are being asked this week to furnish the County Agricultural Conservation office with information on their Irish potato crops for 1936 and 1937, as a part of the work of establishing farm acreage allotments for potatoes for the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, _____ announces. Post cards are being mailed
(county AAA chairman or county agent)
to all commercial potato growers to be filled out and returned.

Potato acreage allotments will be established, in commercial potato counties, for each farm growing an average of 3 or more acres of Irish potatoes, or a number of acres of potatoes equal to or more than the number of families living on the farm, whichever is the greater.

The information asked for on the post card includes: The harvested acreage of potatoes in 1936-37, the yield per acre, and total quantity sold. When this information is returned to the county office it will be compiled and will be the basis of the potato acreage allotments which will be established in the 1938 program.

Growers should return these cards to the county office as soon as possible, Mr. _____ says, in order that the potato acreage allotments may be established at an early date.

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171-38 (2-16-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Iowa, Ill., Ind., Minn., S.Dak., Nebr., Mo., Ohio, and Kans.

Weekly News Series No. 51-8

CORN LOAN STATES

LIBRARY
MAR 1 1
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

'37 CORN LOANS
ARE AVAILABLE
UNTIL APRIL FIRST

_____ farmers who want to obtain corn loans under the 1937 Federal
(State)
Corn Loan Program, should allow at least 2 or 3 weeks in which to make application for the loans and complete all necessary steps before April 1, according to

_____.
(extension official)

This date, _____ announced, has been set as the final day upon which local banks may accept corn-loan notes for purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Consequently, he explained, all necessary preliminary steps in making the loans, such as filing the application with the county agricultural conservation committee, requesting inspection of the corn collateral, testing of the corn for moisture content, determining eligibility of the producer seeking the loan, and other work, must be completed by April 1.

Federal corn loans can be obtained only by farmers who qualified for payment under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. The loans are available only in designated counties in the principal corn-producing areas of _____.
(State)

The loans will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent and will mature November 1, _____ said.
(extension official)

# # # #

Note to Extension Editors--Iowa and Illinois: Make final sentence of third paragraph read-----The loans are available in all _____ counties.
(State)

199-38 (2-25-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana.

Weekly News Series No. 52A-8

Fire-Air-Cured States.

TOBACCO GROWERS TO VOTE ON QUOTA IN REFERENDUM

Fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco growers in _____ County will vote in a referendum March 12 to determine whether or not marketing quotas will be applied to dark tobacco produced in 1938 _____ (county agent or local _____, announces. association official)

Under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, marketing quotas will not be effective if more than one-third of the producers voting oppose quotas. All fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco is included as one kind of tobacco under the new act.

The referendum regulations provide for a voting place in each community where dark tobacco is grown. The polls will open not later than 9 a.m., (If opening hour has been definitely decided upon insert it here.) and close at 7 p.m. Each producer who grew dark tobacco in 1937 will be entitled to cast one vote.

The national marketing quota proclaimed for the 1938 crop of dark tobacco is 145 million pounds. The 1937 crop was 158 million pounds.

The national marketing quotas will be divided among States mainly on the basis of tobacco production during the past 5 years. In recommending quotas for individual farms, local committees will consider: Past marketings of tobacco, adjusted for abnormal weather and plant-bed diseases; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting tobacco production.

200-38 (more)

The marketing quotas established under the new act will be in pounds of tobacco and will be independent from the acreage allotments under the Agricultural Conservation Program. Penalties applicable for sales in excess of the poundage marketing quotas for farms will bear no relation to acreage allotments for farms. However, the acreage allotment will be such that, under ordinary conditions, the production on the acreage allotment should be in line with the marketing quota.

The act provides that quotas are to be effective, unless disapproved by more than one-third of the producers voting in the referendum, when the supply of dark tobacco exceeds the reserve supply level. The present supply of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco exceeds the reserve supply level by approximately 20 million pounds.

# # # #

(Note to Virginia Extension Editor: It is suggested that you combine this story with the one on flue-cured tobacco.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

Weekly News Series, No. 52B-8

Flue-Cured States

MAR 1
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TOBACCO GROWERS
TO VOTE ON QUOTA
IN REFERENDUM

Flue-cured tobacco farmers in _____ County will vote in a referendum March 12 to determine whether or not marketing quotas will be applied to bright tobacco produced in 1938 _____ ,
(county agent or local association official)
announces.

Under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, marketing quotas cannot be effective if more than one-third of the producers voting oppose the quotas.

The referendum regulations provide for a voting place in each community where flue-cured tobacco is grown. The polls will open not later than 9 a.m., (If opening hour has been definitely decided upon insert it here.) and close at 7 p.m. Each producer who grew flue-cured tobacco in 1937 will be entitled to cast one vote.

The national marketing quota proclaimed for the 1938 crop of flue-cured tobacco is 705 million pounds. The 1937 crop of bright tobacco was 850 million pounds.

The national marketing quotas will be divided among States mainly on the basis of tobacco production during the past 5 years. In recommending quotas for individual farms, local committees will consider: Past marketings of tobacco, adjusted for abnormal weather and plant-bed diseases; land, labor, and equipment

210-38

(more)

available for the production of tobacco; crop rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting tobacco production.

The marketing quotas established under the new act will be in pounds of tobacco and will be independent from the acreage allotments under the Agricultural Conservation Program. Penalties applicable for sales in excess of the poundage marketing quotas for farms will bear no relation to acreage allotments for farms. However, the acreage allotments will be such that, under ordinary conditions, the production on the acreage allotment should be in line with the marketing quota.

The act provides that quotas are to be effective, unless disapproved by more than one-third of the producers voting in the referendum, when the supply of flue-cured tobacco exceeds the reserve supply level. The present supply of bright tobacco exceeds the reserve supply level by approximately 50 million pounds.

# # # #

(Note to Virginia Extension Editor: It is suggested that you combine this story with the one on fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco referendum.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in N.Dak., S.Dak., Nebr., Wyo., Mont., and Colo.

Weekly News Series, No. 53-8

SPECIAL NORTH PLAINS STATES

MAR 1
AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL BLOWING CAN
BE CHECKED SAYS
U.S.D.A. BULLETIN

Blowing soil has become a serious problem to farmers in some parts of the northern Great Plains in recent years. Drought and an increase in land brought under the plow has left great areas without protective covering in the late winter and early spring when winds are worst. _____ farmers are asking,
(Name of State)
"What are the best ways to control soil blowing," says _____.
(extension specialist)

As a good source of information he recommends a new U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 1797, "Implements and Methods of Tillage To Control Soil Blowing on the Northern Great Plains," which may be obtained free from _____ (or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.) (Extension Editor: If your service prefers to distribute this bulletin direct, insert the desired address.)

The bulletin, by dry-land specialists John S. Cole and George W. Morgan, reports the present recommendations of scientists and farm operators for controlling soil blowing either by emergency methods or with protective crop covers, rotations, field layouts, and cultivation. Pictures of recommended tillage implements and tillage practices illustrate the bulletin.

_____, in bringing the Federal bulletin to the attention
(Extension specialist)
of _____ farmers, adds that it does not deal with the matter of the expense involved in and probably income from farming in a way that will control soil blowing.

Information concerning the payments made to cooperators in the Agricultural Conservation Program, and financial assistance or labor help for erosion control available from Federal, State, and local agencies, can be obtained from the office of County Agent _____.

201-38 (2-25-38)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
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Weekly News Series, No. 54-8

PECAN-NUT STATES

PECAN SCAB CARED FOR BY SPECIAL BORDEAUX MIXTURE

A special bordeaux spray, containing smaller amounts of hydrated lime than the regular bordeaux formula, is an effective control for pecan scab. This spray material also controls many foliage diseases such as downy spot, vein spot, liver spot, and blotch, reports_____, horticulturist of the_____ Extension Service.

Until a few years ago, pecan scab was limited to a narrow territory along the Gulf Coast, and only a few varieties were known to be susceptible to the disease. Now, it causes partial to total loss of nuts on many important commercial varieties throughout a large part of the pecan belt.

Three years of testing the special bordeaux formula by specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Albany, Ga., and Shreveport, La., have shown that the fungous diseases may be brought under control without injury to the trees. Many growers attempted to control scab with the regular bordeaux formula containing 3 pounds of copper sulphate, 3 pounds of hydrated lime, and 50 gallons of water. Use of this formula resulted under conditions of dry weather in some cases in complete defoliation of the trees, and naturally, a loss of the nut crop. Too much lime was the cause.

The formula, and the time recommended for spraying, is as follows:

First spray: 2 pounds of copper sulphate; 1/2 pound of hydrated lime; and 50 gallons of water applied when first leaves are one-half to two-thirds grown. This controls scab, downy spot and vein spot.

Second spray: 3 pounds of copper sulphate, 1 pound of hydrated lime, 50 gallons of water, and 1 pint of light summer oil emulsion applied immediately after pollination, or 2 to 3 weeks after first spray. This controls scab, downy spot, vein spot, liver spot, and blotch.

A third spray, using the same formula as in the second spray, should be applied 3 weeks after the second spray. If it is a rainy season, a fourth spray should follow in another 3 weeks, says_____.

That the spraying pays is shown by experiments. Dr. H. L. Crane, who has charge of nut investigations for the Department of Agriculture, reports that the income from 14 acres of Schley pecans was $68 an acre greater in 1935 when the trees were sprayed. In 1936 the sprayed trees showed gross income of $54 more per acre. Last year sprayed trees in the same orchard showed a gross of $81.10 an acre more than the unsprayed trees.

County Agent_____has more specific information about preparing and applying the special bordeaux mixture.

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Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series, No. 55-8

ALL STATES

MAR 1 ... U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL
SUPPLIES VITAMIN A
IN FEED FOR CHICKS

To make sure of supplying enough vitamin A for good growth in chicks, poultrymen should include 5 percent of alfalfa meal or alfalfa leaf meal in the ration, especially if the ration contains no cod-liver oil, says_____ poultry specialist at_____.

One-half percent of cod-liver oil in the ration will provide vitamin A enough for young chickens, and recent research shows that when alfalfa meal is fresh and made from well-cured hay of good quality, 2 percent can be used in place of the oil, if other provision is made for supplying the vitamin D.

Recent tests at the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station at Glendale, Ariz., showed that meal stored in paper-lined bags - a package now coming into wider use - is partially protected against loss of vitamin A. However, after about 7 months of storage even high-quality meal loses some of its value as a protective and growth-promoting feed. To be safe then, unless a poultryman knows the freshness of his meal, he had better use a double quantity or 5 percent.

_____points out that poultry specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are suggesting that millers mark bags of meal with the date on which the alfalfa was cut. This would reassure poultrymen if the date showed that the product was fresh, and would serve as a warning to use more if the date was more than 7 or 8 months old. Meals also vary in quality and vitamin content according to how well they are cured and handled after curing.

203-38 (2-25-38)

# # # #

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Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 60-8

ALL STATES

ROY GREEN SELECTED TO MANAGE FEDERAL INSURANCE FOR CROPS

The Government crop insurance program, which will go into effect for wheat beginning with the crop harvested in 1939, will be directed by Roy M. Green, who has been appointed manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation by the Corporation's board of directors.

Mr. Green took office immediately upon appointment, although for the present he will also continue in charge of the Bureau of Agricultural Economic's Division of Agricultural Finance in the Department of Agriculture. The latter position he has held since March 1936.

The new manager of the Corporation is a native of Missouri and was long a resident of Kansas. He was first associated with the Department of Agriculture in 1914. Since then he has served on the staffs of the experiment stations and agricultural colleges in Missouri and Kansas. In 1934, he was appointed vice president of the Production Credit Corporation of the Ninth Farm Credit Administration District in Wichita, Kans.

Mr. Green has had extensive experience with various problems of the wheat industry. He was adviser to the President's Committee on Crop Insurance, and directed the preparation of the actuarial data on which both the committee report and the present crop-insurance program is based. He appeared before the crop-insurance hearings of agricultural committees of both the Senate and the House last year.

218-38

(more)

The directors of the Corporation are M. L. Wilson, Undersecretary of Agriculture; Jesse W. Tapp, Assistant Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; and R. M. Evans, Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. The secretary of the Corporation is Cecil A. Johnson of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

NOTE TO EDITORS: Mats of Mr. Green for use with this story will be furnished you on request.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 65-8

ALL STATES

'38 FARM PROGRAM PRINCIPLES SET OUT IN 6-POINT BRIEF

Farmers in _____ (State) should study carefully the basic principles which are a part of the new Farm Program, advises _____ (AAA official). Secretary Wallace points out that the 1938 Program is being built upon the experience which led to the original AAA farm legislation, plus all the experience that has been gained since then in administering national farm programs.

In discussing the new legislation Secretary Wallace says, "The Act supplies the basis for a six-point program designed to provide farmers with adequate facilities and with the stability of income needed to enable them to go on producing abundantly and to maintain ample reserves of farm commodities for use of the Nation."

In the opinion of _____ the easiest way for farmers to understand the basic provisions of the 1938 Farm Program is to consider six points enumerated by Secretary Wallace, which are as follows:

One--Continuance of the AAA Soil Conservation Program and establishment of its objectives as a part of permanent farm policy represents a national investment in soil fertility and insurance for the Nation of future abundance of food and fiber.

Two--National acreage allotments are established at levels designed to give production ample for domestic consumption, exports, and reserve supplies, and payments are made to encourage farmers to produce up to these national allotments.

235-38 (more)

Three--Loan provisions in the law encourage systematic storage of surpluses of big crop years for use in years of shortage. The Government is authorized to advance money as loans to enable farmers to hold surpluses until needed.

Four--Marketing quotas backed by penalties on sales in excess of the quotas can be used, subject to approval of a two-thirds vote of the producers voting, to secure general participation of farmers in a program designed to hold surplus supplies off the market until they are needed.

Five--Release of corn supplies from storage under marketing quotas is provided to meet any shortage that develops either on the farm, in the county, or in the case of national need.

Six--Crop insurance for wheat, starting with the 1939 crop, will give the wheat producers and the bread supplies of the Nation better protection against drought. Gradual accumulations of wheat paid in by farmers as insurance premiums will contribute a major part of the Ever Normal Granary supplies for wheat.

# # # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 66-8

HOGS MAY ADVANCE
SOME; MORE STABLE
CATTLE PRICES SEEN

The prospect of a further moderate advance in hog prices within the next 2 months as slaughter supplies of hogs are reduced seasonally was pointed out this week by County Agent_____. And cattle prices, he said, may show less than the usual seasonal decline during the spring months. He based these conclusions on the current hog-situation report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics which he had just received.

Along with reduced supplies, the report indicates that the present relatively small storage stocks of pork also will tend to strengthen hog prices in the late winter and early spring. As the late spring and early summer marketing of fall pigs gets under way in larger volume, however, some seasonal weakness may develop in the hog market.

For the remainder of the marketing year, through September, slaughter supplies of hogs are expected to be larger than for these same months last year. Most of this increase, Mr._____said, probably will occur after April. Therefore, with consumer demand for hog products weaker this year than last and supplies larger, hog prices this summer probably will average considerably lower than last summer.

Unless further weakness develops in consumer demand, Mr._____also pointed out that prices of the better grades of slaughter cattle may not

238-38 (more)

decline much in the next few months. From October through January Chicago prices of the better grades of slaughter steers declined more than 50 percent. In early February the spread between prices of the best and lowest grades of steers was much narrower than usual for that time.

With regard to the lower grades of steers and slaughter cows, the need for cows, heifers, and calves for restocking farms and ranges may cause producers to hold back more than the usual numbers of these cattle from slaughter. Supplies of the lower grades of cattle will be reduced seasonally during the first half of the year, and probably will be smaller than in the first 6 months of 1937.

Because of the narrow price spread, however, prices of the lower grades of steers and slaughter cows are not expected to change greatly during the spring months unless prices of the better grades of cattle show some improvement. Prices of the lower grades usually advance during these months.

The 1938 slaughter of both cattle and calves probably will be smaller than in 1937 but the larger feed supplies will bring these cattle to market at heavier average weights than during the past year of short supplies of feed at rather high prices. More well-finished grain-fed cattle will be marketed than the unusually small number last year.

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238-38 (3-4-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 67-8

SMALL EGGS HATCH
POORLY; EGG SIZE
ALSO INHERITED

In the spring, when the demand for hatching eggs is greatest, sometimes there is a temptation to round out a setting with eggs that are a little undersized, says_____, poultry specialist at_____. Various tests have shown that egg size is an inherited characteristic. Hens hatched from small eggs may be expected to lay small eggs.

Recently the U. S. Department of Agriculture tested hundreds of eggs for hatchability. The eggs were from one crossbred and from six purebred flocks. Eggs averaging between 23 and 25 ounces to the dozen hatched best. Those weighing on up to 20 ounces to the dozen also hatched well. But eggs under 23 ounces and eggs over 29 ounces hatched poorly.

This is the reason, says_____, that the National Poultry Improvement Plan, in which_____ is cooperating with 41 other
(Name of State)
States and the Department of Agriculture, has a minimum egg weight as a requirement in each of its five breeding stages.

Eggs produced in the first two breeding stages must weigh a minimum of 1 11/12 ounces each or at the rate of at least 23 ounces a dozen. Eggs of the next higher or third stage have a minimum of 1 11/12 ounces each and must weigh at least 24 ounces a dozen. Eggs of the fourth and fifth stages have a minimum of 2 ounces each and must weigh at least 25 ounces per dozen.

Department of Agriculture men, in testing more than a thousand Barred Plymouth Rock pullet eggs, found shape had no effect on hatchability.

# # # #

279-78

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 90-8

ALL STATES

WHEAT INSURANCE PROGRAM IN HANDS OF AAA WORKERS

County committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will direct the wheat crop insurance program in their counties, according to Roy M. Green, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. The insurance program applies to wheat harvested in 1939, and since premiums are payable in advance, insurance policies for winter wheat must be written before seeding time this fall.

The work of the County committees will include educational and sales work and the collection of premiums. The State committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Extension Services will coordinate this work in the States.

The home office of the Corporation is in Washington, and two branch office headquarters have been authorized to initiate the program. A branch at Kansas City, Mo., will serve as headquarters for the hard and soft winter wheat regions, and one in Minneapolis for the spring wheat area. These branch offices will supervise insurance, issuance of policies, and storage operations.

The Corporation's reserves will be stored at important points in the wheat belt wherever enough farmers participate in the program.

# # #

296-38 (3-16-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series, No. 96-8

RICE STATES

LIBRARY
MAR 18

NORMAL RICE YIELD
BASIS FOR AAA PAY
ON EACH RICE FARM

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced that payments to cooperating rice producers under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program will be based on the normal rice yield for the farm.

Under the 1938 program a total payment for rice will be computed for each farm. This total payment will be divided among rice producers on the farm on the basis of their interests in the acreage of rice grown as shown by the lease or operating agreement.

In connection with the program an acreage allotment will be established for each rice producer. The producer may then allocate his acreage allotment to the farm or farms on which he intends to participate in the production of rice.

The sum of all allocations to a farm, subject to adjustments necessary to make allotments for all similar farms comparable, will become that farm's rice acreage allotment for 1938. A normal yield per acre for the farm will then be established on the basis of production records for the years 1933 to 1937, if available. If records are not available, the county committee will approve a yield for the farm.

A farm payment for rice will be computed at the rate of 12½ cents a hundred pounds on the normal yield per acre of the 1938 rice allotment for the farm.

300-38 (more)

A soil-building goal will be established for rice farms, and payments may be earned for carrying out units of approved soil-building practices up to the soil-building goal for the farm.

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, marketing quotas for rice will not be in effect for the 1938 crop. In connection with payments under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to rice, however, a penalty will be assessed at eight times the rate of payment for the farm for each acre planted in excess of the farm's rice acreage allotment. Any deduction under this provision will be divided among a farm's rice producers in the same way payments would be divided.

The national rice acreage allotment under the 1938 Conservation Program was announced as 825,000 to 875,000 acres as compared with the 1937 national rice base acreage of 833,090.

Apportionment of the national rice acreage allotment to the rice-producing States -- Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and California -- has not been completed.

# # #

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Weekly News Series No. 102-8

MOUNTAIN IRRIGATED STATES

LIBRARY MAR 1 2

SMUT RESISTANT
VARIETY OF OAT
IS BEING PLANTED

A new smut-resistant oat variety--Bannock--suitable for planting in irrigated areas of the Rocky Mountains has been released for commercial planting this year, reports_____, agronomist of the_____ Extension Service.

All available seed, about 1,200 bushels, has been distributed for commercial planting this year, says_____. This should insure a fairly large supply of planting seed for general distribution next year. In the meantime_____farmers will have an opportunity to
(name of State)
observe the new variety under field conditions at_____.

From a cross between Markton and Victory varieties made at the Aberdeen, Idaho, station in 1923 a selection was made by agronomists of the station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This became the new Bannock variety. The Victory variety has been grown in Idaho for 15 years and came from seed imported from Sweden. It has been a good yielding variety, but susceptible to smut. Markton originated in Oregon and is grown widely in the Northwestern States. It is resistant to most races of smut, yields highly, and is a good feed oat, but it has a yellow color which is not desirable when sold outside the region.

The new variety, says_____, has inherited the productiveness of both parents. In addition, it has the smut resistance of the

302-38 (more)

Markton and the white grain color of the Victory. In yield and quality Bannock in general has about equaled or exceeded slightly its parents and other mid-season varieties. Yield tests have been made at several experiment stations in the Northwestern States as well as the Idaho station. In 8 years of nursery experiments Bannock yielded an average of 134.7 bushels per acre.

The Bannock grows tall and ripens at about the same time as Victory. The straw is stiff and the kernels have relatively few awns. Its resistance to smut reduces the trouble and expense of seed treatment.

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 103-8

LIBRARY
MAR 18

WARNING TO SEED
BUYERS IS ISSUED
BY COUNTY AGENT

A marked improvement is evident in recent years in claims made in seed catalogs, says County Agent _____, on the basis of information from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Seed buyers are warned, however, that statements such as "triple recleaned," "triple tested," "State tested," have no meaning without accompanying statements as to the actual purity, germination, and weed-seed content of the seeds.

Statements to the effect that seed is sold "subject to Government tests" may mislead the buyer to believe such seed is tested by the Government prior to sale. As a matter of fact, all seeds are sold subject to Government test in that they may be sampled and tested after sale to check on the truthfulness of statements made on the package.

Statements such as "in sealed bags" also may create the impression the seed was sealed under some official supervision, when as a matter of fact the sealing was done by the dealer and in no way affects the quality of the seed that may be delivered.

Scarcity of alfalfa and red clover and some recommendations that these seeds be planted at a thinner rate, emphasize the importance of obtaining seeds with high germination.

Many farmers avoid planting inferior seed by having it tested by their State seed analyst before planting. Seed of poor quality, because of low germination and weed-seed content, should not be planted. In general, on the basis of live, pure seed the higher quality seed costs less per pound.

303-38 (more)

Advertising indicating that brands of seed are registered should be read carefully to distinguish between that which is actually State certified and those instances in which only the brand name has been registered with the U. S. Patent Office. The latter has nothing to do with the variety or quality of seed sold under the brand.

_____ again emphasizes the slogan, "Buyer Beware, Seller Be Fair."

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Weekly News Series, No. 104-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

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MAR 28
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DATE OF CORN LOAN
IS EXTENDED TO AID
NEW GRANARY PLAN

The time for making application for corn loans has been extended indefinitely to enable farmers to begin putting the ever-normal granary for corn into operation, according to _____ (AAA or Extension official). Previously the final date for making application for corn loans had been set at March 31.

Loans are made at 50 cents a bushel. On March 16, the Commodity Credit Corporation had received word of loans totaling $16,599,616 upon 34,259,774 bushels of corn stored under seal.

The loans are available only to farmers who cooperated in the AAA farm program in 1937. They are intended to give cooperating farmers as much price protection as possible in carrying increased supplies of corn on their farms.

Secretary Wallace says that the time for farmers to start the ever-normal granary for corn is when the price is not high. "In my opinion, it will be a good thing for farmers who specialize in raising and feeding livestock to insure an adequate supply of feed at a reasonable price by having an extra crib of corn stored on their farms. While last year's weather was unusually favorable for corn production, no one can with certainty tell whether or not this year's weather will be equally favorable, and with this abundant supply on hand we should not take this chance."

_____ pointed out that the corn loans have become a permanent part of the AAA farm program for corn under the new Farm Act. "The loans under the new Act will go into effect next fall at the rates provided by law," _____ explained. "The only exception would be if the supply were

316-38 (more)

excessive and farmers voted against the marketing quotas that are provided to protect the Government's investment in loans whenever supplies reach high levels. However, no marketing quotas will ordinarily be needed if farmers cooperate well enough in the AAA farm program. With no marketing quotas, loans will be made only to farmers in the commercial corn-producing area who cooperate in the program by holding their corn acreage within their corn acreage allotments. With no marketing quotas loans will only be made to farmers outside the commercial corn-producing area who cooperate in the program by holding the acreage of soil-depleting crops within their total soil-depleting acreage allotment."

Under the new Farm Act loans will be available without marketing quotas when the supply is less than 10 percent above normal if the current crop is larger than the amount needed for domestic consumption and exports or if the price is less than 75 percent of parity on November 15. When the supply of corn is 10 percent or more above normal, loans will be available only if marketing quotas are approved by a two to one majority of farmers voting in a referendum.

Marketing quotas would provide for marketing a normal supply and storing the surplus. This would protect the Government's investment in corn loans and would protect farmers against the price collapses that have hitherto penalized excessive production and marketings.

# # #

316-38 (3-23-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series, No. 105-8

ALL STATES

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MAR 23
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP INSURANCE PROTECTS GROWER BY WHEAT POOL

The Federal crop-insurance program will enable farmers to draw upon a co-operative pool to offset the frequently recurring losses that characterize wheat growing, according to Roy M. Green, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Mr. Green pointed out that in the past a few farmers who had storage facilities on their own farms and were financially able to carry a part of their crop, stored wheat as protection against future crop failure.

"The crop-insurance program extends to all wheat growers the advantages that these producers enjoyed," Mr. Green said. "However, these farmers had only their own pool to draw upon, while the crop-insurance plan affords the stronger protection of a joint pool.

"For example, a farmer who pays a premium of 1 bushel for a coverage of 9 bushels per acre, gets 9 bushels for complete loss even though that loss occurs the first year and he has paid in only 1 bushel. The other 8 bushels come from the pool. If he were maintaining his own reserve, it would have been necessary for him to put aside 9 bushels to get full protection.

"The crop-insurance program puts the entire premium paid by the farmer into the joint reserve pool. Storage and administrative costs are carried by the Corporation from funds provided by the Government.

"It is the unavoidable losses that makes wheat growing risky. Crop insurance extends to the business of growing wheat the protection against unavoidable losses that practically all other businesses enjoy."

# # #

326-38 (3-24-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Flue-Cured States

LIBRARY
MAR 28
U. S. Dep

FLUE-CURED ACRES
UNDER '38 PROGRAM
SYSTEM EXPLAINED

Flue-cured tobacco acreage allotments under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program will be established for States on the basis of plantings during the past 5 years with adjustments for small farms, for abnormal conditions affecting production, and for trends in production, according to _____ (State Committeeman or County Association Official). _____ explained that this appears to be a reasonable and sound method of making adjustments. Correction for abnormal weather and plant diseases will keep the allotments for any State from being reduced because of bad conditions in that State as compared with other States. Adjustments for small farms will permit the same treatment for such farms throughout the producing area without requiring excessive downward adjustments in the allotments for large farms in any area where a greater portion of the total acreage is grown on small farms. Recognition of trends will permit the program to keep step with natural increases and decreases in tobacco plantings which occur in different areas because of economic conditions.

In addition to considering past acreage of tobacco, adjusted for abnormal conditions of production, consideration also will be given to other factors when allotments are made to individual farms. These include the land, labor, and equipment; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

(more)

327-38

The consideration of other factors in conjunction with past acreage will result in more equitable allotments,_____points out. These other factors will cause adjustments in previously established bases which are unusually high or low as compared with similar farms. For the majority of farms the past acreage of tobacco in relation to these factors is reasonable, and adjustments for such farms may not be required.

The average allotment per family over the flue-cured tobacco belt will be about 3 acres,_____indicated. This acreage per family will vary between farms depending on the other crops that are grown in addition to tobacco. On many farms there are several share-crop or tenant families, and the allotment per family for these farms will be about the same on the average as for other farms.

In considering adjustments, the program provides that the allotment for any farm cannot exceed a fixed maximum part of the cropland. In communities or counties definite limits are placed on the variations above or below the averages in relation to cropland. This will prevent the establishment of unusually large allotments on farms where the production of tobacco has been excessive, but will not require the same allotment in relation to cropland for all farms.

Labor and equipment are two important factors considered in arriving at allotments. Within communities and counties these factors will be considered so as to prevent wide variations between similar farms.

Crop-rotation practices are also important. Experience has shown that farmers can most successfully grow flue-cured tobacco if they maintain a rotation of at least 3 or 4 years' length. Therefore, the acreage allotments will be such as to permit desirable rotations on any farm.

The character of the soil and topography affect tobacco production in every locality, and are considered in determining the tobacco allotments.

_____adds that complete information about acreage allotments and quotas is required to be posted and made freely available at the county office for inspection by all farmers. Under these conditions, the burden of establishing quotas that are fair and reasonable for all farms rests with all tobacco farmers.

# # #

327-38 (3-24-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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ALL STATES

LIBRARY
MAR 23

POTATO PROGRAM SOUGHT FOR 1938 IN PRODUCING AREAS

Nearly 100 representatives of all principal potato-producing areas in the United States attended a recent conference with Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials in Washington and approved the development of marketing agreement programs to become operative for the 1938 potato crop, according to _____.
(AAA official)

The conference was called at the request of potato control committee members in the three late producing areas operating under marketing orders during the 1937 crop season and by representatives of the early, intermediate, and late producing areas in which no agreements were in force last year. Extension Service economists, marketing specialists, and others also attended the conference. (Those attending from _____ were _____.)
(State)

Continuation of the marketing agreement programs in the three late producing areas and development of similar marketing programs in the major early, intermediate, and late areas received virtually unanimous approval of the delegates.

Recommendations were made for a marketing agreement program which would be immediately applicable to the Gulf States area, as an emergency measure to aid growers in this region. This area includes Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Central and Northern Texas. Shipment of early potatoes from this area is expected to start in a few weeks.

Delegates recommended similar programs be prepared for the 1938 and future crops produced in the 18 early and intermediate States.

329-38

(more)

The delegates from the early and intermediate producing States proposed the following areas for the marketing agreement program: California Area, including the districts of southern California, Kern County, and central California; Texas area, including the Lower Rio Grande Valley counties; Gulf States Area, including Eagle Lake-Wharton and the northeastern counties in the State of Texas, and the districts of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi; Southwest Area, including the districts of Arkansas and Oklahoma; Central Area, including the districts of Tennessee, Kentucky, Kansas, and Missouri; South Florida Area; North Florida Area; South Carolina and Georgia Area; East Central Area, including the districts of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey.

The late producing areas which would operate under a marketing agreement program applicable to these areas was proposed by delegates attending the conference. The areas recommended and the States to be included are: Northeastern Areas, Maine; and New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; Lake States Area, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota; the Idaho Area, Idaho, Utah, and Malheur County, Oregon; and the Northwestern Area, including Washington, all remaining counties of Oregon and Siskiyou and Modoc Counties in Northern California.

Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming delegates made no recommendations as to the division of areas for the three States, but referred the matter to the control committee administering the 1937-38 potato agreement for their recommendations.

Tentative marketing agreements applicable to the various areas are being drafted with the assistance of producer representatives in line with the proposals made at the conference. Public hearings will be held on the agreements which then will be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for tentative approval. If approved by the Secretary growers will then ballot on an order making the provisions of the agreement applicable to the entire industry for their respective

areas. The agreements and orders would become effective if approved by two-thirds of the growers voting in the referendum and if handlers of 50 percent of the volume marketed from the area sign the marketing agreements. If handlers fail to approve the agreement when two-thirds of the growers approve of it, the marketing order can be issued by the Secretary on recommendation by the President.

Under the proposed new potato marketing agreements two committees, one representing the combined early and intermediate areas and another representing the late areas would be selected from the membership of the area committees. These committees would serve in an advisory capacity and make recommendations to the Secretary and the area committees.

The marketing orders in effect in the three late areas for the 1937 crop included provisions requiring Federal-State inspection of potatoes shipped in interstate commerce and prohibiting interstate shipment of potatoes less than one and one-half inches in diameter and not meeting the requirements of U. S. No. 2 grades. These programs also permitted further restrictions on interstate shipment of other low grade and small potatoes upon the recommendation of the area committee. Such provisions were made effective this season to meet the surplus problem.

NOTE to Editors - Insert names and attach titles where possible for attached list.

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PERSONS ATTENDING POTATO CONFERENCE MARCH 14-15-16, 1938, ROOM 1039, SOUTH BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAME	ADDRESS	NAME	ADDRESS
James D. Samford	Auburn, Alabama	George E. Prince	Columbia, South Carolina
E. E. Hale	Bay Minette, Alabama	F. L. Glover	Yonges Island, South Carolina
Gust Reimer	Elberta, Alabama	Paul Fankhauser	Washington, D. C.
T. M. Faris	Atmore, Alabama	W. C. Pelton	Knoxville, Tennessee
Roy D. Sellers	Fayetteville, Arkansas	Ben Heikens	Decherd, Tennessee
C. N. Garon	Fort Smith, Arkansas	R. S. Miller	College Station, Texas
John B. Schneider	Berkeley, California	C. H. Matthews	Eagle Lake, Texas
C. R. Simpson	Bakersfield, California	L. B. Dietrick	Blacksburg, Virginia
Frank Lyons	Lodi, California	Porter Hardy	Churchland, Virginia
Doyal E. Timmons	Gainesville, Florida	G. S. Ralston	Onley, Virginia
Graham W. Lee	Hastings, Florida	H. H. Zimmerley	Norfolk, Virginia
H. L. Cox	Miami, Florida	E. A. Wicks	Denver, Colorado
L. E. Farmer	Athens, Georgia	Alvin Magraw	Montrose, Colorado
Fred B. Gnann	Clyo, Georgia	M. I. Chenowith	Del Norte, Colorado
Vance M. Rucker	Manhattan, Kansas	Edward Ramsay	Scottsbluff, Nebraska
Scott E. Kelsey	Topeka, Kansas	Hobart Perkins	Scottsbluff, Nebraska
Edwin A. Johnson	Lexington, Kentucky	W. M. Case	Fort Collins, Colorado
S. W. Anderson	Louisville, Kentucky	W. E. Anderson	Greeley, Colorado
S. B. Shaw	College Park, Maryland	Eugene L. Bell	Pocatello, Idaho
W. C. Beaven	College Park, Maryland	Joseph Andrasen	St. Anthony, Idaho
William H. Holloway	Newark, Maryland	Cyril R. Holden	Idaho Falls, Idaho
Marcel J. Voorhies	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Levi H. Draney	Burley, Idaho
G. S. Harmount	Houma, Louisiana	J. W. Barber	Pocatello, Idaho
Robert E. Hays	State College, Mississippi	W. J. Dunkel	Minneapolis, Minnesota
C. L. Neill	Ellisville, Mississippi	O. J. Odegard	Minneapolis, Minnesota
James E. Crosby, Jr.	Columbia, Missouri	Fred P. Hibst	Cadillac, Michigan
W. R. Hechler	Dalton, Missouri	H. P. Henry	Minneapolis, Minnesota
L. A. Bevan	New Brunswick, New Jersey	Edgar W. Russ	Caribou, Maine
W. H. Martin	New Brunswick, New Jersey	Lewis Bean	Presque Isle, Maine
Lewis P. Watson	Raleigh, North Carolina	A. K. Gardner	Orono, Maine
L. F. Wells	Mt. Olive, North Carolina	D. W. Reed	Orono, Maine
J. C. Broome	Aurora, North Carolina	C. J. Stone	Presque Isle, Maine
Milton C. Tice	Deerfield, New Jersey	Roy A. Porter	Elba, New York
James C. Ewart	Cranbury, New Jersey	Walter S. Bishop	Doylestown, Pennsylvania
A. W. Jacob	Stillwater, Oklahoma	Leslie T. Wilson	Ellensburg, Washington
A. J. Seward	Muskogee, Oklahoma	E. F. Dummeier	Pullman, Washington
J. E. Jenkins	Yonges Island, South Carolina	H. B. Tabb	Chicago, Illinois
W. A. Campbell	Sheldon, South Carolina	E. S. O'Neill	Chicago, Illinois
Henry Semon	Klamath Falls, Oregon		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series, No. 108-8

SOUTHWESTERN RANGE STATES

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MAR 23

CONDITION OF RANGE
INDICATED BY SIGNS
DESCRIBED IN BULLETIN

Copies of a new U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 1782, entitled "Indicators of Southwestern Range Conditions," have been received at his office and are available upon request, County Agent_____ announced this week.

This bulletin, which has been issued by the Forest Service of the Department, describes some of the more common indicators of range conditions and tells how to detect damage to ranges in the early stages. Although the examples given concerning indications of range conditions pertain primarily to Arizona and New Mexico, the underlying principles apply in a general way to all range areas, especially in the Southwest.

This bulletin should prove of special interest to range men who are cooperating in the AAA range conservation program, Mr._____says. Besides describing the signs of damaged range, the bulletin also lists indicators of satisfactory use of the range.

An important section of the leaflet is that dealing with the use of common grazing terms such as "overgrazing" and "grazing capacity."

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330-38 (3-24-38)

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MAR 23

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Note to Editors:
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Report to you when
released.

WINTER WHEAT REPORT
MAY GUIDE FARMERS
IN SHIFT TO FLAX

Weekly News Series No.109-8

Farmers in flax-growing areas have an opportunity this spring to make a last-minute decision on their crop plans - selecting either flax, spring wheat, or other spring crop - on the basis of the latest production information and the market outlook, says_____. According to U. S. Department of Agriculture reports, prospects in early March were exceptionally favorable for flax. The last minute news which will help growers to decide will be reports of winter-wheat prospects which will be announced about April 11.

Early March outlook factors that favored flax included: (1) A short U. S. crop in 1937--less than half the average production for the years 1928 to 1932, with crushings the largest since 1929; (2) prospective plantings in the United States for 1938 about 15 percent below 1937; (3) an Argentine crop just harvested which is 17,000,000 bushels less than last year and an Indian crop not likely to be above average; (4) the 1937-38 world supply for export materially smaller than for the preceding year.

In recent years, the Department notes, domestic production has been far below normal, in part as the result of drought. Imports of flaxseed have been heavy, more than 26,000,000 bushels in the year ending June 30, 1937. Consumption was about 32,000,000 and the U. S. crop less than 7,000,000 bushels. Experience has indicated, the Department says, that flax growers may safely produce up to 75 or 80 percent of the annual requirements and still obtain nearly full protection

333-38 (more)

of the tariff. On the basis of an average yield of about 8 bushels an acre this would allow for 3,000,000 acres of flax within the tariff margin of safety. Only twice in the last 20 years have U. S. flax growers produced a crop greater than this.

In 1937, the Department points out, acre returns from flax averaged higher than from spring wheat. The United States produces a surplus of wheat but a short supply of flax. Some increase in flax acreage would seem desirable, says the Department. The larger the acreage of winter wheat which comes through the winter in good condition and the more favorable the moisture and condition estimates in the winter-wheat area, the greater will be the relative prospects for flax.

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CASTOR-BEANS IMPRACTICAL AS GRASSHOPPER CONTROL

Weekly News Series No. 110-8

Castor-bean plants are not the answer to the farmer's prayer for a cheap and easy way to control grasshoppers, says County Agent_____. He bases his statement on recent information from the United States Department of Agriculture, which continuously seeks, through research and practical tests, better methods of hopper control.

Department tests on the effect of castor-bean plants on grasshoppers have not gone far enough to prove whether or not the alkaloid ricin contained in the plant is as poisonous to grasshoppers as it is to man and the higher animals. Even if it is, the entomologists point out, castor-bean planting is impractical for grasshopper control. It would be impossible to raise the plants early enough in the season to keep the young hoppers from spreading far and wide. Because of the scarcity of seed, the cost of enough castor-bean plants to protect large acreages of crops would be prohibitive. Furthermore, the entomologists consider it highly probable that the hoppers would finish up the cultivated crops before beginning on the castor-beans.

Poison bait made by formulas developed by the Department and used as directed at the right time has given excellent results, Mr._____says. A mixture of arsenic, bran, and sawdust, spread on grasshopper hatching grounds before the young hoppers can migrate very far, will stop a bad outbreak.

Scattered thinly--at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds to the acre--this bait is harmless to man and domestic animals. The only danger is from using lumpy

bait, spreading it too thick, or leaving it in piles or in containers easily reached. Extensive tests by the Bureau of Biological Survey have shown that birds and many other forms of wildlife suffer no ill effects from grasshopper bait made and applied as directed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Similar tests will be made this year to determine whether or not the bait is injurious to rabbits, the only game animals that might be harmed. Certainly, Mr._____points out, loss of cover crops and forage grasses by an unchecked grasshopper plague would bring starvation to many rabbits and other wild animals.

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